

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol 1 No 184

23 September 1981

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

SHAANXI RIBAO on 'Decadence' of Imperialism [26 Aug]	A 1
Coverage of Interparliamentary Union Meeting	A 3
Begins Debate 16 Sep	A 3
Denounces South Africa	A 4
Vice Foreign Minister Meets Haig in New York	A 4
VODK Urges Condemnation of Toxic Chemical Use	A 4
Brezhnev-Le Duan Talk on Japan's Role Noted	A 5
NATO Group Meets To Coordinate U.S.-Soviet Talks [RENMING RIBAO 18 Sep]	A 5
NATO Chief Stresses Need for Cruise Missile Deployment	A 6
Study Examines East-West Military Balance	A 6
PRC Delegates Depart for 11th Olympic Congress	A 7
Li Baohua Leaves for IMF, World Bank Meetings	A 7

NORTHEAST ASIA

Zhang Wenjin, Japan's Sonoda Discuss Aid to PRC [KYODO]	D 1
Telecommunications Minister Wen Departs for Japan	D 1
Gu Mu Meets Japanese Economist, Delegation 20 Sep	D 1
Coverage of Japan's Former Foreign Minister Visit	D 1
Meets Liao Chengzhi	D 1
Meets Deng Xiaoping	D 2
Huang Hua Meets Japanese Youth Delegation	D 2
Briefs: Japanese Delegation in Harbin; Japanese Komeito in Liaoning	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VODK Reports 'Foreigners' Killed in Kampuchea	E 1
No Agreement in Third Kampuchea Alliance Meeting	E 1
Coverage of Thai Education Minister's Visit	E 1
Arrives 19 Sep	E 1
Talks With Ji Pengfei	E 2
Hosts Banquet 22 Sep	E 2
Wan Li Meets Thai Privy Councillor 21 Sep	E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

RENMING RIBAO on Pacifist Movement in FRG [18 Sep]	G 1
UK's Callaghan Criticizes Unilateral Disarmament	G 2
Italy's Berlinguer Speaks on Nuclear Conflict	G 3
Swedish King, Queen Leave Shanghai 23 Sep	G 3
EEC Grants Additional Food Aid to Poland	G 4
Luxembourg Minister on USSR Threat to Poland	G 4
Turkey's Evren on Foreign Support of Terrorists	G 4
Dutch Missionary Group Ships Bibles to China [AFP]	G 5
Fang Yi Discusses Science With British Scholars	G 5

Gu Mu Meets FRG Economics Institute President	G 6
Kang Shien Meets Swedish Trade Delegation	G 6
Swedish Energy Minister Hosts Beijing Reception	G 6
Yang Dezhi Meets Spanish Military Delegation	G 6

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Official on Government-Union Relations	H 1
Poland's Jaruzelski Receives USSR's Baybakov	H 1
Jaruzelski Meets Warsaw Pact Chief Gribkov	H 2
Commemoration Meeting Held for Romanian Composer	H 2
Briefs: Romania Ceremony for Lu Xun	H 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

XINHUA Correspondents Discuss Iran-Iraq War	I 1
Egyptian Plant Output Up Since Soviet Expulsion	I 3
Steadfastness Front Calls for Closer USSR Ties	I 3
Six Gulf States End Military Cooperation Talks	I 4
Begin's Comments on Mideast Upon Return From U.S.	I 4
Islamic Group Raps U.S.-Israeli Alliance	I 4
Huang Hua Meets Outgoing Omani Ambassador	I 4

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Coverage Concerning Belize Independence Day	J 1
Zhao Ziyang Message	J 1
PRC Envoy Attends Ceremony	J 1
PRC Envoy Meets State Minister	J 1
Beijing Reception Marks Chile's Independence Day	J 2
He Tingyi Attends Chilean Army Day Fete	J 2
Huang Hua Meets Outgoing Chilean Envoy Huidobro	J 2
Xi Zhongxun Meets Venezuelan Socialist 16 Sep	J 2
PRC, Canadian Provinces Sign Friendship Protocol	J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further Coverage of 20 Sep Satellite Launch	K 1
Zhang Aiping's Poem [RENMIN RIBAO 21 Sep]	K 1
Western News Reports [RENMIN RIBAO 22 Sep]	K 1
Construction of Baoshan Complex To Continue	K 1
Japanese Contracts Cancelled	K 2
National Youth Forestry Meeting Held in Beijing	K 3
Wan Li's Address	K 4
Deng Yingchao Speaks on Lu Xun Celebration	K 6
RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Physical Labor for Cadres [21 Sep]	K 7
Coal Ministry Cadres To Labor	K 8
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Views on Nature of Truth [14 Sep]	K 9
ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE Article on 1911 Revolution	K 10
[RENMIN RIBAO 10 Sep]	
RENMIN RIBAO on Zhou, Whampoa Military Academy	K 19
[7 Sep]	

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Drought, Insects Affect Autumn Crops in Jiangxi	O 1
Shandong Strives To Overcome Effects of Drought	O 2
Shanghai Institute Praised for Criticism Practices	O 2

Shanghai Commentator on Art, Literature Leadership [WENXUE BAO 17 Sep]	O 3
Zhejiang Science Association Congress Opens 20 Sep	O 4
Briefs: Anhui Flue-Cured Tobacco	O 5

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Typhoon Causes Damage in Eastern Guangdong	P 1
Hubei Forum Studies Railway Security Problems	P 1
Hainan Leader Outlines Current Problems, Tasks	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou People's Congress Committee Meets	Q 1
Sichuan Seeks Light Industry Production Increase	Q 1
Yunnan Commentator on Criticism, Self-Criticism [YUNNAN RIBAO 1 Sep]	Q 1

NORTH REGION

Beijing PLA Discusses Population Control Problems	R 1
Nei Monggol Congress Committee Meeting Concludes	R 1
Hui Shilian Speaks on Shanxi Security Problem [SHANXI RIBAO 4 Sep]	R 2
Tianjin Radio Urges Development of Export Trade	R 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Government Aids Flood Victims	S 1
Heilongjiang Forms Revolution Anniversary Committee	S 1
Heilongjiang Military Draft To Begin 25 Sep	S 1
No Grain, Oil Shortage Foreseen for Heilongjiang	S 2
Wang Enmao Participates in Jilin Cleanup Campaign	S 2
Jilin Official Discusses Autumn Vegetable Supply	S 3

NORTHWEST REGION

Ningxia Works To Combat Effects of Huang He Flood	T 1
Railroad Inspection	T 1
Railroad Repair	T 1
Ma Wenrui Addresses Shaanxi Meeting on Ideology	T 1

TAIWAN

PRC's United Front Propaganda Denounced	V 1
Government Spokesman	V 1
Revolution Celebration	V 1
Proposal for Talks	V 2

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO on the Three People's Principles [21 Sep]	W 1
WEN WEI PO Publishes Series on 'Unrequited Love' [12 Sep]	W 3
Part I [12 Sep]	W 3
Part II [13 Sep]	W 4
Part III [14 Sep]	W 5

SHAANXI RIBAO ON 'DECADENCE' OF IMPERIALISM

HK220406 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Xue Jinjun [7185 6651 6511] and Dong Tianchun [5516 3944 2504]: "Lenin's Thesis on the Decadence of Imperialism Is by No Means Out of Date"]

[Text] As early as during World War I, Lenin made a brilliant comment on the decadence of imperialism. He stressed that the trend toward stagnation in production and technology was an important indication of its decadence. For several decades, especially since World War II, with the development of capitalism, the manifestation of the decadence of imperialism has undergone new changes. Thus, some comrades have held that imperialism will "become decadent but not rotten" and that Lenin's thesis is "out of date." Then how should we view the development of the current capitalist economy? How should we use economic phenomena as a manifestation of imperialist decadence? This is a major problem confronting theoretical workers.

Dialectical materialism tells us that we must look at the essence of a problem. Through the development of capitalism, we can easily see that the decadent nature of imperialism not only remains but is also assuming ever serious proportions. The phenomenon of "stagflation" appearing in the economies of Western countries is a new, prominent manifestation of its decadence.

It should be admitted that since World War II, due to the development of internal contradictions in productive forces and the stimulation of the third scientific and technical revolution represented by computers, nuclear energy and space technology, and especially due to the partial readjustment of capitalist relations of production, the needs of the development of productive forces have been temporarily met, stimulating the relatively quick development of production and bringing about an improvement in the material life of the laboring masses. But it should be also noted that all this has not changed the nature of capitalism, nor has it changed private ownership of the means of production or the position of the laboring people being subjected to exploitation and oppression. Thus, fundamental capitalist contradictions basically cannot be solved. This determines that imperialism is still decadent.

First of all, the economy of imperialism initially depended on the plundering of colonies and now on the Third World nations. Through various forms such as overseas investments, transnational corporations, exchange of unequal values and so forth, imperialism has extorted a great deal of natural resources from the Third World and fattened itself on the laboring people's sweat and toil. For instance, an industrially developed country imports raw materials from developing nations every year at a low price of \$140 per ton and reexports them at \$1,220 per ton after processing, with a net profit of \$1,080 per ton. From 1966 to 1971, the United States made a profit of \$144.5 billion through its private investments in foreign countries, with an annual interest rate as high as 14 percent. The amount of profits it has exploited from developing countries is even larger. In 1977 alone, the profits amounted to \$7.7 billion, with an annual interest rate as high as 24 percent. All these have demonstrated the decadence of imperialism.

Furthermore, the economy of imperialism is a kind of extravagant economy. The postwar development of imperialism has largely depended on the production of the defense industry and has been promoted by the militarization of the national economy. In 1978, the defense industry in the United States employed 4.781 million people, which was 24.1 percent of the total number of workers employed in the manufacturing industry. The output value of the defense industry accounted for 24 percent of the total output value of the manufacturing industry. Marx said: "Producing weapons is tantamount to throwing part of the national income in to the sea," while at the same time, the development of capitalist economy is based on the extravagant waste of productive and individual consumption.

A Japanese newspaper ridiculed the waste of energy in the United States as a result of its "enormous consumption" policy, saying: "In the United States, it is too cold in summer and too hot in winter." This has shown that the development of capitalism nowadays is preconditioned by the extravagant waste of the social labor force, energy and material resources. As capitalist production develops, the right of use and ownership of capital are further separated. A number of enterprises are no longer run by the capitalists themselves, but by their agents. These agents are profiteers who live on interest and speculation. In 1980, the number of millionaires in the United States increased to 574,000 from 13,000 in 1948. In 1975 alone, individual incomes from interest and dividends amounted to \$142.8 million, while at the same time, other parasitic trades such as private detective and bodyguard agencies as well as publishing houses printing pornographic books and periodicals are booming. In the United States, food for cats and dogs alone amounts to \$2 billion every year. On the contrary, with the widening gap between the rich and the poor, the proletariat lives in even more strained circumstances. In 1975, according to official statistics, 12.3 percent of the people in the United States lived below the poverty line. Among the black people, 31.3 percent of them lived below the poverty line. Even a bourgeois scholar could not but admit: "Poverty has not been eliminated in the richest country despite economic growth." (John Robinson of the United States)

Lastly, the economy of imperialism is characterized by debts. After the war, capitalist countries implemented the Keynesian theory of deficit and inflation, hence the Western countries have become heavily in debt. By the end of 1978, debts owed by the government and individuals in the United States amounted to \$3,900 billion, with per capita debt amounting to \$16,829. In other words, after deducting taxes, in every dollar a person earns, 22.9 cents are used to pay debts. As the debts swell, the government's financial deficits have constantly increased. In 1980, financial deficits of the United States and Japan increased to \$59 and \$71 billion respectively.

All this has shown that the present capitalist economy is a kind of decadent and moribund economy which was described by Lenin as "morbid economy characterized by chills and fever." As it develops to a certain stage, it aggravates the inherent contradictions within capitalism and periodic economic crises will erupt. After the war, although capitalist countries implemented the Keynesian theory to promote "anticrisis measures" and directed the state to interfere in economic affairs so as to ease crises, the periods between these crises have shortened and they occur even more frequently and are more complex. Since the 1970's, "stagflation" has occurred in the economy of the West, which again demonstrates the decadence of imperialism.

Bourgeois economists of the West refer to "stagflation" when they discuss the present economic recession and inflation in capitalist countries, which are manifested as stagnation in production and the rapid increase in unemployment rate and prices. These are the new characteristics of the capitalist economic crises in postwar years and the product of the adverse effects of Keynesianism characterized by monetary policy of deficits and inflation, interference by the state in economic affairs and the state monopoly capitalism. In the final analysis, these are an inevitable result of the development of the capitalist basic contradictions on the stage of imperialism.

One of the characteristics of "stagflation" is economic recession, which mainly manifests itself in the stagnation or even retrogression in the productive and technical development. For example, from 1948 to 1955, the annual production increase rate in Japan, West Germany and Italy was 17.7, 18.5 and 9.7 percent respectively. From 1970 to 1976, their production rate decreased by 3.8, 2.1 and 3.2 percent respectively. During the 1950's, the utilization of capacity in major capitalist countries was about 87 percent. In the 1960's, it was 85 percent, but it dropped to about 80 percent in the 1970's, turning the present economy of the West into a moribund economy characterized by "chronic depression."

In addition, the system of monopoly has artificially imposed an obstacle on technical progress. Even bourgeois economists do not deny this fact. Mandel, a Belgian scholar, said: "Monopoly capital has forcefully impeded the progress of the third technical revolution over the past 10 years." The utilities and oil companies in the United States have strongly objected to nuclear power plant projects in order to maintain their monopolistic hold. It is obvious that although capitalism has developed to a certain extent, its level of development has lagged far behind the conditions provided to it by modern science and technology. This fully demonstrates the decadence of imperialism.

Economic recession will unavoidably lead to further unemployment. At present, the number of unemployed workers in developed countries has rapidly increased to 18 million--a more than 100 percent rise compared with the period from 1974 to 1975 before the economic crises occurred.

With the aggravation of economic recession and the increase in unemployment, inflation is running wild and spreading unchecked.

During the 1950's, the prices of consumer goods in all developed countries registered an average increase of 2 percent very year. In the 1960's, the rate of increase reached 3.4 percent. After the 1970's, the prices of consumer goods rose by an even bigger margin. In 1980, goods prices in Great Britain, South Korea and Italy increased by 22, 26 and 21 percent respectively. Inflation has brought extremely serious calamities to the laboring people.

The occurrence of "stagflation" has put capitalist economy in a double squeeze and a dilemma. If capitalist countries implement expansionist policy to postpone the crisis and reduce the number of unemployed workers, this will inevitably accelerate inflation. To curb inflation, they should implement a policy of retrenchment. However, this will deepen the crisis, increase the number of unemployed workers or even touch off a new crisis. All these have shown that the precautionary measures taken by the bourgeois state apparatus can only temporarily postpone the eruption of the crisis and turn short-term acute pains into protracted labor pains, but cannot once and for all wipe out the roots of crises. The six economic crises that have occurred after the war have fully proved this fact. It is obvious that the capitalist system is no longer in accord with the development of productive forces and that monopoly capital can no longer control the highly developed socialized production. In spite of the fact that the bourgeoisie may adopt some remedial measures under the conditions permitted by its system or even flaunt the banner of "learning from socialism," no divine pills can save capitalism from its doom. The occurrence of "stagflation" has once again proved the correctness of Lenin's thesis on the decadence of imperialism. These adverse effects also demonstrate to us that although the socialist economy based on public ownership will still encounter many complications on its road of advance, it has advantages and great vitality which far exceeds those of capitalism. This is an objective law that cannot be changed.

COVERAGE OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

Begins Debate 16 Sep

OW181548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, September 17 (XINHUA)--The 68th conference of interparliament union began its general debate here yesterday on problems including peace, disarmament and the situation in the Middle East. On the same day, parliamentarians from the non-aligned countries held a meeting to coordinate their stand. A communique issued after the meeting pledged the non-aligned countries' effort to promote necessary changes in the international economic relations together with parliamentarians from other countries.

In the debate, West German representative described the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a "disaster to world peace" and demanded Soviet withdrawal from that country. The Egyptian representative condemned Israel's bombings in Lebanon and denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a threat to world security and peace.

I. 23 Sep 81

A 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

The Indonesian representative criticized the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their failure to implement the UN Charter. The Afghanistan issue constitutes a central issue for the non-aligned countries and the Kampuchean issue a grave issue in Asia, he said.

The conference opened on September 15 with Cuban President Fidel Castro addressing the opening ceremony. About 1,000 representatives from some 90 countries attended the conference.

Denounces South Africa

OW211852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Havana, September 20 (XINHUA)--South Africa's racist regime was brought to task at the plenary session of the 68th conference of interparliamentary union held here yesterday. Many speakers expressed support for Namibia's independence.

At yesterday's session, a draft resolution was discussed on urgent measures to eliminate remnants of colonialism plaguing the world and apartheid and on the protection of national minorities.

The Nigerian speaker denounced South Africa for its pursuit of a repressive policy. He pointed out that the Pretoria regime does not want to end its illegal occupation of Namibia and it cooked up the plan to disrupt the stability of the front line countries and to invade Angola.

Australia's speaker said that the present South African regime will be given no mercy. Instead, it should be duly tried, for it is unjust and barbarous." [quotation mark as received]

Panama's speaker said that his country expresses solidarity with the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as with the struggle against expansionism, foreign domination and hegemonism in all its manifestations.

Romania's speaker strongly denounced the South African racist regime for its invasion of Angola. He stressed that the international situation demands the adoption of concrete steps to deal with South Africa.

Canada's speaker said that his country will continue to fight against racialism and apartheid.

New Zealand's speaker condemned the external policy of the Soviet Union. Speakers of Egypt and Italy denounced the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS HAIG IN NEW YORK

OW230216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin met U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in New York this afternoon. They exchanged views on issues of common interest. Zhang Wenjin who is here to attend the 36th UN General Assembly also met the foreign minister of Finland today.

VODK URGES CONDEMNATION OF TOXIC CHEMICAL USE

OW190755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today appeals to the international society and especially to the current 36th UN General Assembly to oppose and take measures against the use of lethal chemical weapons by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Laos. The use of toxic chemical weapons by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Laos have aroused opposition in world public opinion in recent years, the commentary says.

According to the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, it continues, poisonous "mycotoxins" were found on a leaf sample found this March in Kampuchea near the Thai border.

The Kampuchean people, as victims, urge the peace-loving and just-upholding countries and the current UN General Assembly to condemn the Soviet Union and Vietnam for using lethal chemical weapons in Kampuchea, it says.

The commentary stresses that the most effective step to be taken is to force the Vietnamese occupation troops to withdraw from Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Laos.

BREZHNEV-LE DUAN TALK ON JAPAN'S ROLE NOTED

OW200134 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] According to a 17 September report by Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, in Brezhnev's recent meeting with leaders of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Moscow, he asked them to give consideration to Japan's role in formulating policies on Southeast Asia in order to oppose the anti-Vietnamese front. The paper says: During Brezhnev's meeting with Le Duan, it is particularly worth noting that the two sides were unanimous in stressing Japan's role. Brezhnev said that only with Japan's participation will the goal of striving to establish friendly relations with various Asian countries be achieved.

The paper points out: This is an appeal for Japan to pursue a Southeast Asian policy different from that of the United States and China. The paper also points out: In denouncing the United States and China for boycotting the Indochinese countries politically and economically, TASS makes no reference to Japan's freeze on economic aid to Vietnam hoping that in the future, after the freeze comes to an end, Japan will play a role in Vietnam's economic support.

Brezhnev met separately with leaders of Vietnam, the Heng Samrin regime and Laos on 7, 9 and 14 September. Almost simultaneously the research society on Asian and African issues of Japan's ruling party, the Liberal Democratic Party, sent a delegation to Hanoi and Phnom Penh from 3 to 11 September.

NATO GROUP MEETS TO COORDINATE U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

HK181232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 6

[Report by correspondent Xin Shufan [6580 2885 5672]: "NATO Special Consultation Group Meets To Coordinate Action for U.S.-Soviet Talks on Limiting Nuclear Arms in the European Theater"]

[Text] Brussels, 16 Sep--On the eve of the forthcoming meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York to discuss the U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting nuclear arms in the European theater, the NATO special consultation group held its 10th meeting at NATO headquarters in Brussels this afternoon to further coordinate action.

At a press conference after the meeting, a senior U.S. official said that this had been a very important meeting and the United States had briefed its allies on its determined stand and was "very happy" about the response of its European allies. After the meeting between Haig and Gromyko on 23 September, he added, the United States will "hold close consultations" with its allies. This U.S. official also told reporters that Haig and Gromyko will reach an agreement on the time for the U.S.-Soviet talks and that the essential and other technical problems will be included in the formal talks.

At the press conference, the senior U.S. official stressed that the talks would aim at reducing all nuclear arms in the European theater. The Soviet Union should not just move its SS-20 missiles out of Europe but should really reduce the number of these missiles, and "it is inconceivable that the Soviets could retain these mobile missiles while the United States has to reduce the number of its missiles to be deployed in Europe," he added.

People have noticed that this refers to the proposal of "delaying the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons" put forth by the Soviet Union not long ago. Moreover, at the ninth meeting of the NATO special consultation group held on 3 September, it was pointed out that the Soviet proposal "by no means restricted the SS-20 missiles which can reach Europe from behind the Ural Mountains." Therefore, "the Soviet proposal only shows that the Soviet Union does not have the least faith in real reduction (of nuclear weapons in the European theater)." Observers here hold that it follows from the preceding point that "the U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting nuclear arms in the European theater will be very arduous and will drag on for a long time."

On the "zero choice" of nuclear weapons in the European theater (that is, the Soviet Union dismantles its medium-range missiles and the United States also will no longer deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe), the senior U.S. official reiterated a point Haig mentioned in his speech delivered on 14 September in Bonn, that is, the "zero choice" would be the most ideal solution but when this "most ideal solution" will materialize "cannot be predicted at present." The Reagan administration's policy is to have the Soviet Union and the United States limit nuclear arms in the European theater "in a balanced way and at the lowest possible level," he added.

Set up in 1979, the NATO special consultation group is specially charged with the implementation of phase II of the NATO's 1979 dual decision, that is, preparing for the talks with the Soviet Union while deploying U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles.

NATO CHIEF STRESSES NEED FOR CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW191650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, September 19 (XINHUA)--NATO's Supreme Commander Bernard W. Rogers has stressed once again the importance of deploying new U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe so as to close the gap between Soviet and U.S. theatre nuclear weapons, according to reports received here today. At a press conference at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Power Europe) in Casteau on September 17, Rogers reaffirmed the double decision on TNF modernization programmes adopted at NATO's ministerial conference on December 1979. He reminded the newsmen of the continued quantitative and qualitative improvement in Soviet forces and weapons. He also pointed out that installation of the missiles would enable the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a "position of resolution and strength, the only thing the Soviets respect."

The general stated that the U.S. was firm in its intention to deploy the missiles. He seemed optimistic that the European allies would accept the new American theatre nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, Rogers was pessimistic over NATO allies' willingness to meet the force goals set in May 1980.

STUDY EXAMINES EAST-WEST MILITARY BALANCE

OW230738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] London, September 23 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are maintaining a comprehensive effort to modernize all their strategic forces while NATO programmes remain a subject of considerable political controversy, points out an annual report entitled "The Military Balance 1981-1982" published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) here today.

It says that although the Soviet Union's inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM) deployment total was unchanged over the year, its modifications to warheads to provide greater targeting flexibility in terms of yields and accuracy have been going on and "a number of new types of ICBM are believed to be under development." In the United States, however, some important strategic weapons decisions are still pending on the basing of the new MX missile, on an entirely new strategic bomber to respond to the general trend and on ways of reducing the vulnerability of fixed land-based systems to highly accurate missile attacks, it adds.

In assessing the balance of theatre nuclear forces in Europe, IISS notes that even with the inclusion of the United States' Poseidon warheads on the Western side and the continued exclusion of Soviet strategic systems, "the balance is distinctly unfavourable to NATO and is becoming more so." In addition, it says, the Soviet SS-20 programme--aimed at replacing the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles--has continued, resulting in an increase in the Warsaw Pact warhead numbers, whereas NATO has so far done nothing to reduce substantially the vulnerability of its existing nuclear delivery systems or to increase their ability to penetrate the Warsaw Pact defences. NATO's programme of deploying long-range ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM) and Pershing 2 medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe is unlikely to be completed before the end of 1980's, it points out.

On the East-West conventional balance, the institute stresses that over the last 20 years the numerical balance of military forces has steadily, though slowly, moved in favour of the East.

According to IISS, there are two major factors which affect the nature of conventional force relationships. On the Western side, there is a significant diversion of available American conventional power, particularly naval forces, to areas outside Europe. On the Soviet side, the crisis in Poland has underlined the long-standing uncertainty on whether Soviet planners can count on the loyalty of all Warsaw Pact members in the event of a European war. The Soviet Union may now have to divert its forces to ensure the security of lines of communication and internal stability in times of war.

The institute's report also indicates the growing strains of limited resources for defence because of worldwide economic difficulty, especially in Western Europe.

PRC DELEGATES DEPART FOR 11TH OLYMPIC CONGRESS

OW200228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and He Zhenliang, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Olympic Committee, left here this evening to attend the 11th Olympic congress in Baden-Baden, West Germany.

LI BAOHUA LEAVES FOR IMF, WORLD BANK MEETINGS

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--A Chinese delegation left here today for Washington to attend the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The delegation is led by Li Baohua, Chinese governor of the IMF and president of the people's Bank of China.

Li Peng, vice-minister of finance and Chinese governor of the World Bank during the meeting period, and others left for the U.S. earlier.

ZHANG WENJIN, JAPAN'S SONODA DISCUSS AID TO PRC

OW220025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] New York Sep 21 (KYODO)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin agreed here Monday that a final agreement on Japan's extension of yen 300 billion in financial assistance to China for construction of plants should be reached when Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu visits Tokyo in December. The agreement was reached when Zhang paid a courteous call on Sonoda at the foreign minister's hotel. Both of them are attending the current UN General Assembly session.

A basic agreement on extension of the long-term, low-interest financial assistance was reached when Susumu Nikaido, chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Executive Council, visited Beijing early this month.

Sonoda and Zhang agreed that further details on the agreement should be thrashed out at working-level meetings before Gu visits Japan.

The foreign minister expressed satisfaction that an agreement was reached on Japan's extension of the yen 300 billion loans, resulting in a settlement of the plant issue. Zhang told Sonoda that he believed GU will not be able to visit Tokyo until December because Japan's extraordinary Diet will be in session in October and because China's National People's Congress also will meet in November.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER WEN DEPARTS FOR JAPAN

OW171338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)--A Chinese posts and telecommunications delegation led by Minister Wen Minsheng left here by air today on a friendship visit to Japan at the invitation of the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry of Japan.

GU MU MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIST, DELEGATION 20 SEP

OW201514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, met with Japanese economist Masao Sakisaka and his party in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing September 16 after visiting Shanghai and Shenyang. During his stay in China, Masao Sakisaka investigated the technical transformation of China's old enterprises.

Present at the meeting were Chinese economists Ma Hong and Xue Muqiao.

COVERAGE OF JAPAN'S FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Meets Liao Chengzhi

OW211540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of China-Japan Friendship Association, met with Zentaro Kosaka, former Japanese foreign minister and member of the House of Representatives, and his wife, in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the association, Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, and Mrs. Yoshida, attended the meeting.

Later, Liao Chengzhi entertained the Japanese guests at a dinner.

I. 23 Sep 81

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW230748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today met with Zentaro Kosaka, former Japanese foreign minister and member of the House of Representatives. They exchanged views on questions of common interest.

Present were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

HUANG HUA MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW221516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, said here today: "The Chinese Government positively supports friendly exchanges between Chinese and Japanese youth. We hold that this kind of exchanges is important." He made the statement while meeting with the Japanese youth delegation led by Prof. Kunizo Kanamaru and Kunio Ogata.

In his conversation with the Japanese youth, Vice-Premier Huang explained major events in China's modern history. On the contributions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Lu Xun to China's contemporary revolutions, Huang noted that both Dr. Sun and the famous Chinese writer Lu received assistance and support from many Japanese friends in their revolutionary activities.

The vice-premier also explained China's current political and economic situations and China's views on international issues and the world situation. "Viewing from global angles, it is very important for China and Japan to further their friendship. The Chinese people sincerely hope that their friendship with the Japanese people will last from generation to generation. In this aspect, the youth shoulder great responsibility," Huang said.

Among those present at the meeting were Keyum Bawudun and Zhu Shanqing, vice-presidents of the All-China Youth Federation, and Yoshihiro Hasumi, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here.

The Japanese youth delegation will leave Beijing tomorrow to visit other cities of China before returning home.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN HARBIN--At the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, a 25-member Japanese Komeito Party delegation arrived in Harbin 11 September and was feted by Deputy Governor Chen Jianfei that evening. The delegation visited some plants and scenic spots and left Harbin for Changchun 13 September. Seeing it off were Deputy Governor Hou Jie and provincial leaders. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 81 SK]

JAPANESE KOMETO IN LIAONING--Accompanied by Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the 25-member 10th delegation of the Japanese Komei Party led by Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman, and Bunzo Ninomiya, vice chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party, arrived in Shenyang, Liaoning, on 15 September. On 16 September, Liaoning Provincial Governor Chen Puru hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation on behalf of the provincial government. Chen Puru and Yoshikatsu Takeiri spoke at the banquet. The delegation visited the Liaoning provincial museum, a farm produce market and a commune in Shenyang. The delegation left for Dalian on 17 September in the company of (Yu Jingqing), vice president of the Liaoning branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 81 SK]

VODK REPORTS 'FOREIGNERS' KILLED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW230436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--VODK said in today's broadcast that the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas killed 30 big-nosed foreigners on Highway No 4 on 16 September.

The national army and the guerrillas on 16 September ambushed a Vietnamese army limousine bus on Highway No 4 west of Bi-ling [4310 1545]. The limousine bus traveling from Kompang Som to Phnom Penh was destroyed and the "30 foreigners with the high-bridged noses [7559 7865 2856] in white uniforms riding in the limousine bus were all killed." On the same day, the national army and the guerrillas destroyed a Vietnamese army car and killed five Vietnamese soldiers at Chamkar Luong on Highway 4.

NO AGREEMENT IN THIRD KAMPUCHEA ALLIANCE MEETING

OW221900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Bangkok, September 22 (XINHUA)--The representatives of the ad hoc committee of Kampuchea's three resistance forces today "continued their exchange of views towards seeking unity on the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea."

The announcement was made in a press release issued by the committee at the end of its third meeting which ended here this evening. The first and second meeting were held on September 13 and 18 respectively. The three parties have agreed to convene another meeting at a later date.

Well-informed sources disclosed that no agreement had been reached so far on the formation of the coalition government. It is said that one side hoped to discuss the procedures of how to bring about a coalition government first, but the other side insisted on discussing the candidates for such a government.

COVERAGE OF THAI EDUCATION MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives 19 Sep

OW191800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--A Thai cultural delegation led by Prof. Sippanon Ketthatt, minister of education, arrived here by air this evening for an eight-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The cultural delegation is the first sent by the Thai Government to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand in 1975.

The Thai Ministry of Education is in charge of affairs of culture and sports since the country does not have a culture ministry.

During its stay in Beijing, the Thai guest will hold talks with Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Chinese Cultural Commission. They will exchange views on strengthening cultural relations and cooperation between the two countries and the items of cultural exchanges between the two countries in 1982 and 1983. Chinese Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang will also meet the delegation to discuss further development of educational cooperation between China and Thailand.

Tonight, Minister Huang hosted a banquet in honor of the Thai guests. Addressing the banquet, the Chinese and Thai ministers wished that friendly relations and cooperation in cultural, educational and other fields between the two countries would grow day by day. Among those present at the banquet were Chen Xinren and Yao Zhongmin, vice-ministers of the Chinese host commission; Zhang Wei, vice-president of Qinghua University; and Koson Sinthuanon, Thai ambassador to China.

Talks With Ji Pengfei

OW211644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met with the Thai cultural delegation led by Minister of Education Sippanon Ketthat here today. The Chinese vice-premier and Thai minister spoke highly of the profound friendship between China and Thailand. Vice-Premier Ji praised the Thai Government and people for their position and contributions in the struggle against Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. He said, "For the sake of peace in Asia as well as in the world, China and Thailand should steadily promote mutual understanding and friendship." Further development of cultural exchanges between the two countries, he said, is an important channel to the enhancement of this understanding and friendship.

Prof. Sippanon said that Thailand and China have much in common in culture and the two countries have learned from each other during the course of history. "In the future, our two countries should further strengthen friendly exchanges in the cultural and educational fields," he said.

He said, "In order to enable all the countries in the world to live freely and prevent foreign interference, Thailand and China must make common efforts in the international arena. The Thai people believe that the friendship between Thailand and China is beneficial to the defence of world peace."

Among those attending the meeting were Chen Xinren, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Koson Sinthuanon, Thai ambassador to China.

Hosts Banquet 22 Sep

OW221630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Prof. Sippanon Ketthat, head of the Thai cultural delegation and minister of education, gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the Chinese guests attending the banquet were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Chen Xinren and Yao Zhongmin, vice-ministers of the commission; Prof. Zhang Wei, vice-president of Qinghua University. Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuanon also attended.

The Thai cultural delegation is leaving Beijing tomorrow for Xian and Shanghai before going home.

WAN LI MEETS THAI PRIVY COUNCILLOR 21 SEP

OW211718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly and cordial talk with Prakop Hutasing, Privy councillor of Thailand, and his wife in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Present on the occasion were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Koson Sinthuanon, ambassador to China of Thailand.

The Thai guests arrived here September 19 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

RENMIN RIABO ON PACIFIST MOVEMENT IN FRG

HK181352 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Eye-catching Pacifist Movement in West Germany"]

[Text] A "pacifist movement" on a substantial scale is being unfolded in some West European countries and it has been even more extensively unfolded in West Germany. Participants hold demonstrations, stage signature drives, hold mass rallies and adopt resolutions opposing the deployment of modern missiles in Western Europe and demand the holding of nuclear arms limitations talks. In June, a demonstration by 60,000 people was held in Hamburg. Recently, when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited West Germany, over 10,000 people also held a demonstration in West Berlin, shouting antiwar slogans. People demonstrated before the Ministry of Defense and women with their faces painted white and their heads shaved sat silently before its gate.

According to Western news reports, participants in this movement represent various persuasions. They include the "left"-wing intellectuals, protestant leaders who strongly oppose militarism, environmentalists, anarchists, trade union members, unemployed workers, people who oppose nuclear powerplants, squatters, university students who are dissatisfied with society, housewives, members of women and youth organizations and even young members of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD).

These advocates of peace have different motives and social backgrounds. However, their common views are opposition to the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany, the demand for cuts in military spending, support for holding unconditional talks with the Soviet Union and even a proposal for unilateral disarmament.

According to their view, the amount of weapons deployed in Western Europe "are already enough to ensure a terrible balance and the introduction of more new weapons can only increase the danger of war." Since the Soviet Union has for some time deployed its SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe, this movement of opposing deployment of new missiles can only be against NATO's decision to deploy U.S. Pershing II missiles and land-based cruise missiles. A U.S. paper said: "What puzzles Americans is why the West German worry about deploying U.S. missiles in their country exceeds their worry about Soviet weapons aimed at them." What makes the United States and other NATO allies feel uneasy is that party members at intermediate and lower levels of the SPD which is in power have almost become the core of this movement.

The reason for the raise of the pacifist movement in West Germany is very complicated. A wide range of people in West Germany who have experienced the calamities of the two world wars are unwilling to have their country involved once more in a catastrophe. As estimated, within the coming 5 years, the number of warheads in West Germany will increase to 6,000. In case a war breaks out, West Germany will bear the brunt. This "increases people's growing fear for their continued survival." Public opinion in the West thinks that it is not difficult to understand the desire for peace on the part of the West Germans.

In recent years, West Germany has been in economic difficulties, the unemployment rate has increased, and huge financial deficits have occurred. The government has been forced to cut social programs spending and people do not support increased defense spending. Since the people's standard of living has been lowered as a result of the economic recession, the young people have become more and more disappointed and have become more and more dissatisfied with the government. The movement to oppose the deployment of missiles is an expression of the people's antigovernment feelings.

It is undeniable that Moscow's propaganda and the dissension it has sown between the United States and Western Europe has added fuel to the flames of the movement. The Soviet Union has been stealthily deploying large numbers of SS-20 missiles at the rate of one missile per week in Europe and sending troops to the Baltic Sea to carry out military manoeuvres of an unprecedented scale. However, it has also assumed a peaceful look, suggesting that various types of nuclear-free zones be established in Europe and even dished out, as a bait, the proposal that some nuclear weapons be removed from some parts of the Soviet Union. Moreover, it has been constantly threatening individual West European countries that if they deploy U.S. nuclear missiles, they will become a nuclear target. This has led all pacifists and neutralists to the illusion that the Soviet Union will stop its aggressive armaments expansion if talks are carried out. The Soviet Union has taken advantage of the West Europeans' fear and has launched one peace offensive after another. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has rejected this ideological trend. He has criticized this movement as a "handy tool" of the Soviet Union because the spearhead of the movement is directed at NATO and the policies of the Bonn government. Both Schmidt and Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition party--the Christian Democratic Union--oppose the "one-sidedness" of this movement. Schmidt said: "Some movements, which consider themselves pacifist movements, have never opposed the Soviet European missiles although many of such missiles have been deployed. On the contrary, they protest against the European missiles of the West, yet these missiles have not yet been deployed. In the eyes of these movements, the Soviet Union is more willing than the United States to have peace. In fact, the Soviet Union is continuing with its military actions in Afghanistan."

Due to the important strategic position of West Germany in NATO, the development of pacifist ideology inevitably exerts influence in other West European countries. The pacifist movement is also of considerable scale in other West European countries. Thus, the U.S. Reagan administration and NATO are very worried about the pacifist movement in West Germany. They fear that "Europe's antinuclear high tide might threaten NATO's plan for deploying theater nuclear weapons." Recently, U.S. Secretary of State Haig visited West Germany in order to consult with West German officials and obtain the support of the Schmidt administration on the eve of the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Moreover, his visit was also to counter the anti-American propaganda conducted by the Soviet Union.

The "left"-wing members of the SPD who oppose nuclear weapons in West Germany as well as other SPD members hope to adopt a resolution on banning the deployment of missiles at the SPD congress to be held at Munich by April 1982. Schmidt clearly has stated that if he is defeated, he will resign. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party pointed out: "Whoever poses a problem to NATO's resolution also poses a problem to the federal government." Thus, the pacifist movement in West Germany has not only aroused worldwide attention, but has also exerted an influence on the domestic political situation which cannot be ignored.

UK'S CALLAGHAN CRITICIZES UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT

OW220332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] London, September 21, (XINHUA)--James Callaghan, former British prime minister, today criticised the stand for unilateral nuclear disarmament and described a defence policy based on it as "illogical and immoral." Speaking at a press conference here, the former Labour Party leader asked four questions: Would unilateral nuclear disarmament increase Britain's security? Would it increase Europe's security? Would it encourage others to disarm too? And would it discourage others from developing nuclear weapons? "My answer to all these questions," he said, "is no, no, no." The outcome of such a move would be the weakening of Europe and it would also undermine American confidence in Britain's will to defend itself, he stressed.

Pointing to the apparent contradiction in the party's national executive committee's support for a scheme to close American bases in Britain yet remain part of NATO, he commented: To remain under the shelter of the deterrent "is a quite illogical, if not immoral stand." "It means saying that we are not going to do the dirty work--you must do it for us," he added. "If Britain were to leave NATO then the result would be to increase Soviet pressure on the whole of Europe, including Britain," he said.

Callaghan emphasized his own stand for multilateral disarmament, saying that "we should try for an international agreement on control of nuclear research and development."

Today's press conference was held to launch a pamphlet entitled "The Case Against Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament" written by Lord Stewart of Fulham, former Labour foreign secretary. The pamphlet says that unilateral disarmament would "put the independence and way of life of our country at risk on the assumption that the Soviet Union would never take advantage of a helpless Britain." Lord Stewart repeated his warning today that it would be "highly dangerous and impracticable to rely for the defence of this country on Soviet good intentions."

ITALY'S BERLINGUER SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR CONFLICT

OW210730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Turin, September 20 (XINHUA)--The danger of a nuclear conflict is real and is becoming graver with each passing day, declared Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party here today.

Berlinguer was speaking at a rally of some 1 million people marking the end of the L'UNITA festival, which began September 5. He noted that the deterrent capability and the means of a new-type of war today have reached a point practically beyond control. An imperative issue is to immediately start talks on missiles in Europe between the two big powers and the two power blocs. He criticized the idea of a "limited war" and said that the people can play a vital role in saving peace.

On the issue of Poland, Berlinguer pointed out that a positive solution to the issue could only be worked out by agreement reached among the Communist Party, the trade union and the church, the major components of the Polish society. He also pledged all-out efforts by his party to promote a free and peaceful solution to the issue.

Berlinguer again voiced opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and criticized the Reagan administration for increasing armament and its support for the reactionary regimes like the Pretoria government. The Italian Communist Party has also criticized some aspects of the foreign policies pursued by some countries, including China, he stated.

SWEDISH KING, QUEEN LEAVE SHANGHAI 23 SEP

OW230754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 23 (XINHUA)--King Carl Gustaf XVI, Queen Silvia of Sweden and other Swedish guests wound up their visit to China and left for home via Hong Kong by air this morning.

Seeing them off at the airport were Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Xi Zhongxun, Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan, Vice-Mayor Chen Jinhua, Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang and his wife, Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Cao Keqiang and his wife.

Before leaving, the king asked Xi Zhongxun to convey his regards to NPC Chairman Ye Jianying, adding that his visit left a deep impression on him and his entourage.

The Swedish ambassador to China, Sten Sundfeldt and Mrs Sundfeldt were also on hand.

Yesterday, they visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition, a primary school and children's palace, and cruised on the Huangpu River. They also attended an acrobatic performance in the evening.

EEC GRANTS ADDITIONAL FOOD AID TO POLAND

OW171534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, September 17 (XINHUA)--The EEC commission has decided to offer Poland a subsidised food aid of 50 million European currency units [ECU] (each ECU equals 1.07056 U.S.dollars), announced Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the EEC commission before the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, yesterday.

This will be the third series of food aid measures for Poland taken by the EEC. The first batch of food aid costing 42 million U.S. dollars was decided by the EEC last December and had already been delivered. The second batch of food aid costing nearly 50 million U.S. dollars is currently being shipped out, Haferkamp added. The EEC has so far committed itself to supplying Poland with 834,000 tonnes of grain, 100,000 tonnes of meat, 50,000 tonnes of dairy products and 108,000 tonnes of sugar.

EEC sources said on September 15 that the Polish Government had asked the EEC for 1.21 million tonnes of additional emergency food aid. EEC commission officials and senior Polish ministry representatives would be meeting here to discuss the request, the sources said.

The decision of the third batch of food aid will be submitted to the EEC Council of Ministers for adoption.

LUXEMBOURG MINISTER ON USSR THREAT TO POLAND

OW201656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 20 Sep 81

["Luxembourg Vice-President Warns Against Possible Soviet Invasion of Poland"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--The West must stand together and impose strong sanctions against the Soviet Union if it invades Poland, warned Colette M. Flesch, vice-president and minister of foreign affairs of Luxembourg, in Massachusetts, the United States, yesterday, according to a report from Medford.

Flesch was speaking at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, the oldest school of international relations in the United States, of which she is an alumnus. Her speech followed a letter from the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party to Polish Government officials warning that "anti-Sovietism" was increasing in Poland and that action must be taken to stem it. She said, "Economic sanctions are definitely among the catalog of measures which should be taken if the Soviet Union invades Poland."

"It is my firm conviction that the Western allies should not let the same thing happen as occurred after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with everyone going in different directions," she noted. Flesch wondered whether the Soviet language of force is not also directed towards Western Europe.

TURKEY'S EVREN ON FOREIGN SUPPORT OF TERRORISTS

OW130258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Ankara, September 12 (XINHUA)--"The investigations and trials have proven with documents that terrorism in Turkey has been supported and encouraged to a great extent by certain foreign countries," said Turkish Head of State General Kenan Evren here this evening.

In a nation-wide address over the radio and television on the occasion of the first anniversary of the military takeover, Evren said that the terrorists were aided by these countries through sending weapons and equipment or through smuggling with their connivance and encouragement.

He said, "The countries which support the terrorist activities in Turkey may be divided into two categories. The first group is composed of countries which have malicious historical and ideological interests towards Turkey with an aim to divide and disintegrate the country."

Evren did not mention the names of these countries. Observers here pointed out that they are understood to mean mainly the Soviet Union.

Evren went on, "The second group includes friendly and allied countries which have displayed tolerance in giving shelter to the terrorists active in Turkey." Observers here said that he meant some West European countries.

Conditions prevailing in the country have played the main role in bringing about terrorism, Evren said, such as: "the near-collapse of the economy, the social and economic problem created by the population explosion, uncontrolled migration and urbanization, the poor living conditions of the peasants."

Evren said that owing to the measures taken by the government in the past year, incidence of terrorism has dropped sharply.

DUTCH MISSIONARY GROUP SHIPS BIBLES TO CHINA

NC161720 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Ermelo, Netherlands, 16 Sep (AFP)--One million bibles were shipped clandestinely to China by the Dutch missionary organisation "Crusades," according to expedition leader Anne van der Bijl.

The operation, carried out at the request of Chinese Christians, took place on the night of June 18 when a ship offloaded 1,002,240 bibles on the southeast coast of mainland China, Mr van der Bijl said, adding that details could not be spelt out for security reasons. The Bibles were reportedly printed in the United States and transported from an Asian port.

"Soldiers arrived on the scene a few hours later but only managed to seize a few boxes (of the Bibles). On following days, they searched the houses of Chinese Christians, but only managed to confiscate a few Bibles," the spokesman said. Some Christian Chinese were beaten up and arrested but then later released, he added.

Missionary organisations want to provide Bibles for the 10 million or so Christians on the China mainland, Mr van der Bijl said.

FANG YI DISCUSSES SCIENCE WITH BRITISH SCHOLARS

OW171248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial talk here today with Dr. Joseph Needham and his assistant Dr. Lu Gwei-djen.

81-year-old Dr. Needham is a member of the Royal Society of London and an old friend of the Chinese people. He was the chairman of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding for many years and did a great deal of work to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of England and China.

Dr. Needham began to study the history of Chinese science and technology in the 1930's. Now, four of the seven volumes of his "Science and Civilization in China" have been published in English and Chinese.

Fang Yi praised Dr. Needham for his contributions to the development of world science. Dr. Needham said that he wrote the history to promote the understanding and friendship of peoples throughout the world. Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of China was also present at the meeting.

GU MU MEETS FRG ECONOMICS INSTITUTE PRESIDENT

OW181550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with Prof. Armin Gutowski, president of the Hamburg Institute of World Economics, West Germany, and his party here this evening. Prof. Gutowski arrived in Beijing August 24 on a visit to China at the invitation of Xue Muqiao, adviser of the State Planning Commission and president of the institute of economics under the commission. He already toured Beijing, Wuhan, Shanghai and Nanjing where he studied China's financial and banking situation and made suggestions to the Chinese departments concerned.

KANG SHIEN MEETS SWEDISH TRADE DELEGATION

OW170930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien met here today with a delegation from the Swedish-China Trade Council led by its chairman Tom Wachtmeister. Kang Shien paid tribute to the Swedish guests for their efforts to develop trade between the two countries. He also briefed them on China's economic readjustment program. The two sides exchanged views on economic and trade cooperation between China and Sweden.

Present on the occasion were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Mr. Sten Sundfeldt, Swedish ambassador to China.

SWEDISH ENERGY MINISTER HOSTS BEIJING RECEPTION

OW171600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)--Ingemar Eliasson, Swedish minister of energy, gave a reception here this evening to mark the opening of the Swedish energy exhibition and Sweden-China energy symposium and for the visit by the Swedish trade and industry delegation to China. Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was among the guests. In his toast, Minister Eliasson said the exhibition and symposium would contribute to scientific and technological exchanges and trade and economic cooperation between Sweden and China.

On the afternoon of September 15, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade also hosted a reception to mark the opening.

YANG DEZHI MEETS SPANISH MILITARY DELEGATION

OW111721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here today in the Great Hall of the People with a Spanish military delegation. The delegation is led by Major General Castro San Martin, director general of the department of the armament materiel of the Ministry of National Defense. During the conversation, San Martin said the delegation is pleased to have had the chance to directly contact the Chinese Army. Yang Dezhi said that the visit by the delegation is conducive to furthering friendly relations between the peoples and armies of China and Spain.

Also present on the occasion were Xu Xin assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the PLA, Zhang Shijie, Chinese ambassador to Spain, and Felipe de la Morena, Spanish ambassador to China.

Earlier this morning, Xu Xin and General San Martin exchanged views on some international issues of common interest.

POLISH OFFICIAL ON GOVERNMENT-UNION RELATIONS

OW221642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 21 (XINHUA)--The Polish Solidarity trade union has "taken the policy of turning itself into a political organization." This was stated today by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy prime minister of the Polish Government, in an interview with the Polish press agency.

Rakowski, concurrently chairman of the Commission of Trade Unions, said that "many activists and thinkers of this trade union expressed in unison their desire for taking over the state power phase by phase."

When asked about the possibility of holding talks between the government and the Solidarity on the eve of the second phase of the trade union's national congress, Rakowski said that "no arrangements for such talks have been made." In reply to a question if there is a need to mediate the strained relations between the government and the Solidarity, the deputy prime minister said that neither the government nor the commission would reject efforts aimed at easing or eliminating conflicts. "As for the current situation," he said, "I think mediation is not necessary, for there is no particularly complicated thing that needs a third party to come up for mediation."

On the leadership of the Solidarity, Rakowski said that "we have stated clearly that the trade union led by Lech Walesa can come at any time to the agreements reached in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie. The government will lay no obstacle in this respect, and it is ready to help it if necessary."

However, Rakowski warned, that the road leaders of the Solidarity are treading on will "only lead to disasters." "If they put on the agenda usurpation of state power," he said, "they make a blunder, for they will meet with resolute opposition from our side."

Speaking about the government's relations with the Solidarity, the deputy prime minister said that the relations of cooperation and partnership "had been buried." The spirit of partnership "had been replaced by the spirit of struggle with the government. Putting it more clearly, struggle with the United Workers' Party of Poland, against the people's power," he said.

While dealing with the internal situation, Rakowski emphasized that Poland has bogged down over the past several months. Observation of social discipline has increasingly become the past thing, he said, explaining that violations of the law took place almost every day, along with open attacks against Poland's allies. The continuing decay of social discipline, he concluded, would incur the danger of a national catastrophe. If the decreased productivity continues and if the general population fails to criticize those who strike and raise new demands without reason, Poland will face a situation in which its society and economy could fall back at least a decade.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI RECEIVES USSR'S BAYBAKOV

OW231210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 22 (XINHUA)--Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski today discussed "principles of economic cooperation" with the visiting chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Baybakov.

The Soviet planning chief arrived here amidst reports of a Soviet demand for "mutual balance" in bilateral trade. This, it is believed, would hurt Poland as it has been unable to export the amount of coal required in exchange for Soviet oil.

Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers' Party, in a television address today, warned the nation that the Soviet Union may ask itself "whether it has to continue aiding us or content itself with maintaining with us economic relations on the basis of mutual balance." He told the people that return to a strict balance would mean a cut of from 4.4 billion rubles to 2.7 billion rubles in the level of Soviet export to Poland. If this happens, he said, deliveries of raw materials would be reduced by half and those of oil "even more, catastrophically more."

JARUZELSKI MEETS WARSAW PACT CHIEF GRIBKOV

OW231222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 22 (XINHUA)--Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski today received general Anatoliy Ivanovich Gribkov, chief of staff of the unified armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, who is visiting the country.

A PAP report says that the two parties had friendly talks on the training and equipment of the army units detailed to the unified armed forces.

General Florian Siwicki, chief of general-staff of the Polish people's army, and the inspector-general for training were present at the meeting.

COMMEMORATION MEETING HELD FOR ROMANIAN COMPOSER

OW161550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 people from cultural and musical circles as well as music-lovers in the Chinese capital gathered here this afternoon to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of George Enescu, an outstanding Romanian composer. Chen Xinren, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, spoke at the commemoration meeting, hailing the patriotic musician for opening a new path for modern Romanian music and winning a brilliant reputation in the world music. Zhao Feng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Musician's Association, gave a full description of Enescu's life and his creative style at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were Situ Huimin, vice-minister of culture, Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and a leading member of the China-Romania friendship association, and Romanian comrades in Beijing.

BRIEFS

ROMANIA CEREMONY FOR LU XUN--Bucharest, September 17 (XINHUA)--The centenary of the birth of the noted Chinese writer Lu Xun was marked at a ceremony held under the joint auspices of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association here yesterday. In his speech at the ceremony, Ion Popescu-Putsuri, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, said the Romanian people are familiar with Lu Xun, a great Chinese writer, thinker and revolutionary, and his principal writings have been translated into Romanian and published. He said that Lu Xun had dedicated his whole life to the Chinese cultural cause, poignantly and mercilessly lashing out at the semi-feudalist system of China. Constantin Chirita, vice-chairman of the Romanian Writers' Union gave a brief account of the militant life of Lu Xun. Stressing the world-wide significance of Lu Xun's writings, he said that they are invaluable assets of mankind. A number of poems by Lu Xun were recited at the ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 17 Sep 81 OW]

XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS DISCUSS IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW221330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--(Editor's note: The Gulf war is today one year old to the day. We have invited our resident correspondents in both Baghdad and Tehran to give their views of the present situation of the war and its consequences and the gist of the conflict.)

The Iraq-Iran war has been going on for a full year. Neither belligerent has been proved to have been prepared for its protracted duration.

Wang Zixiong from Baghdad says:

When the war broke out, practically no one believed both belligerents had any intention to fight a prolonged war which most certainly would endanger their lifeline--the oil assets. What is more, the hostilities had to come to a stop when their arms stores were depleted. What had happened went far beyond the expectations of all. The oil facilities became the main target of the awful devastation of the war, and both belligerents managed to get replenishments for their arsenals.

Shuai Peng from Tehran says;

It was announced here that 45 percent of the territory lost to Iraq had been retaken. Some people tend to believe that out of strategic considerations Iraq now wants to shorten the battlefield in preparation for a protracted war. Some foreign sources here point out that Iraq is going in a contest with Iran in the economic sustaining power of the war, as it believes that it has more friends in the world and is less affected by the war as far as its economy is concerned. This consideration seems to have formed part of its strategy and Iran could not possibly have failed to see the point.

War of Attrition That Tends To Drain Oil Dollars

Wang: As it is, the war is at a stalemate. Iran has mounted several counter-attacks but there is no radical change in the situation. Heavy bombardments from each side consumed lots of ammunition which in turn means heavy drain on oil dollars. Possibly, Iraq believes a war of attrition is in its favour, with its estimated hard currency reserve of over 30 billion U.S. dollars. Its home situation is relatively stable. 60 development projects have not been interrupted. An international fair with the participation of 72 countries is due to open in Baghdad next month.

Still, the war burden proves to be staggering. It was officially announced that half of a million people had been mobilized to service the war with 40,000 to 50,000 militiamen going to the fields of action by turns to help the combat troops. Thus, about 40 percent of the country's workforce has been committed to the war effort instead of the construction projects.

Shuai: Here in the capital, the black-out applies only to the street lamps; the shops are brightly lit. Pedestrians rub shoulders in the downtown area in the day and the traffic is as heavy as ever. The war communiques, spiraling prices and shortage of some commodities are just about the only things that remind the people there is still a war going on.

Nevertheless, there is no denying the fact that the war has a telling effect on the country's economic mainstay--oil extraction and refining. The famed Abadan refinery is in shambles. The authorities wanted to produce 2.5 million barrels of oil a day this year. But the actual results are most disappointing. 1.5 million people in the war zone have been made homeless.

The late Prime Minister Javad Bahonar, killed by a planted incendiary bomb on August 30, once conceded at a press conference that the war had dealt a crushing blow to the economy. Now, some deputies of Parliament have raised their voices that something had to be done to combat the runaway inflation.

Staggering Losses

Wang: The war has exacted a human toll of more than 20,000 from the two belligerents. In terms of money, Iraq's losses were estimated at well over 20 billion U.S. dollars. Its oil export shrank to one-third of its prewar figure. Iran has suffered even more for the simple reason that the war is raging on its territory and on its oil-producing province of Khuzestan to boot. I recently visited Qasr-e Shirin, a border town of about 1,000 households and one of the first targets of Iraq's attack, and found it just a huge pile of debris. No house but a mosque has survived tens of thousands of artillery shells that had rained down on it.

A Thorny Problem

Wang: Soon after the outbreak of the war, the UN Security Council passed a resolution calling for a prompt cease-fire. Later, special envoys of the United Nations, a peace mission nominated by the Non-Aligned Movement and a mediation group of the Islamic conference shuttled between Tehran and Baghdad trying to bring the belligerents to terms. Unfortunately, the peace efforts yielded no visible results. Iran insists that a cease-fire must be accompanied by (Iraqi) troop withdrawal, while Iraq maintains that it will not agree to a pull-out only when Iran recognizes what it calls its legitimate rights. The issue centers on the disputed, and now blocked, Shatt Al-'Arab waterway where over 60 foreign freighters are being stranded.

Shuai: Very little about the mediation efforts has been disclosed here. But it is clear that the non-aligned mission left this capital virtually empty-handed at the end of its recent visit. Iran sticks by its pre-conditions that Iraq must withdraw its forces, end its armed aggression and bring President Saddam Husayn to trial at the international court. However, some experienced observers here remain optimistic. Citing the American hostage crisis in Iran, they argue that "the Iranians in fact haven't lost all their sense of reality."

The Iran-Iraq dispute of long-standing involves ethnic conflicts, cutthroat rivalry between religious sects, territorial claims and personal animosity, of which the territorial dispute is the overriding factor. Prospects for the two belligerents to reach an agreement on Shatt Al-'Arab waterway appear bleak. Iraq started the war for the exclusive control of waterway and the hostilities would be senseless if it gives up the claim. Iran feels that its prestige is at stake on this score. Hence the agonizing dilemma.

Profit for a Third Party

Wang: Foreign observers of good judgment have long pointed out that the conflict could not possibly be settled by crossing swords. A cease-fire before the depletion of all resources is in the interest of the belligerents and of regional stability. It is hard to say how much longer will this tragedy last, but it is clear to all that the hostilities fuel the explosive situation in the Gulf. The war has been a godsend for Israel. Its bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor is a case in point.

Shuai: The prolongation of the war is a constant temptation to the superpowers. The United States hopes to restore the balance which had been upset after the fall of King Pahlavi. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has made a point of aggrandizing its influence in this oil-rich region. Its professed neutrality in the Gulf war is merely the result of its consideration that any partiality to Iran would alienate the majority of the Arab countries. It seems to me that the Kremlin is taking its time to see the accruing of the strength of its surrogates in Iran. Then, it will jump at whatever opportunity the war or its aftermath would offer. If the war goes on much longer, it would be as an old Chinese saying goes, "When the snipe and the clam grapple, the fisherman profits."

EGYPTIAN PLANT OUTPUT UP SINCE SOVIET EXPULSION

OW191656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, September 19 (XINHUA)--Egyptian experts and workers of the iron and steel company have made a production surprise when they increased the daily output of the fourth blast furnace to 1,900 tons, an increase of 150 tons compared with the period when Soviet experts were there.

After the 200 Soviet experts and their families in the iron and steel company and the executive steel complex left Cairo yesterday engineer Wahid 'Abd al-Halim, chief of blast furnace production, took up the post of the expelled chief Soviet expert. He cooperated with Egyptian engineers and workers to run and operate the fourth blast furnace. Al-Halim pointed out that the Soviet experts were keen on retaining their management and operation so that the company would remain in constant need of them. But facts have proved that the company can do better without them.

Operations director of the company Ahmad Barakat said that the company suffered from the Soviet procrastination in supplying spare parts on schedule and it would force the Egyptian experts to try and manufacture them themselves.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT CALLS FOR CLOSER USSR TIES

OW191546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus, September 19 (XINHUA)--The five Arab leaders of the Steadfastness Front ended their meeting in Benghazi of Libya yesterday with a call for closer ties with the Soviet Union as part of the strong measure to counter what they see a new alliance between Israel and the United States, according to a report from SYRIA ARAB NEWS AGENCY today. The four-day fifth conference of the Steadfastness Front was attended by the heads of states of Libya, Syria, Algeria and South Yemen, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and foreign minister of Iran.

A final communique of the conference broadcast by Radio Damascus said this morning that the conference decided to carry on efforts for consolidating relations with the Soviet Union and to discuss with it matters concerning the upgrading of Soviet-Arab relations in a manner that would lead to restoring balance in the region, especially in light of the Israeli-U.S. new military alliance. The communique said that the five leaders consider the United States to be in a position of direct confrontation with the Arab world following the recent agreement on strategic cooperation between the U.S. and Israel. The communique said: "The conference decided that all Arab economic possibilities including oil and Arab assets in American banks must be employed to confront the new alliance between the United States and the Zionist enemy."

The Steadfastness Front was formed in 1978 to counter the Camp David agreement signed by Israel, Egypt and the United States.

SIX GULF STATES END MILITARY COOPERATION TALKS

OW231234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwait, September 23 (XINHUA)--Chiefs of general staff of the armed forces of six Gulf states ended their two days' talk on "military cooperation and coordination" in Riyadh yesterday, according to Radio Riyadh.

Participating in the meeting were Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Oman, members of the Council for Gulf Cooperation formed in May this year.

Radio Qatar said in an article yesterday that the purpose of the meeting of the chiefs of general staff is not establish a military alliance but to discuss how to safeguard themselves, their territories and the internal alignment of the six states. Commenting on the military cooperation among the Gulf states prompted by political changes in the world and the region the article said that the U.S. and Soviet rivalry in the Gulf region has forced the member states of the council for cooperation to cooperate and coordinate militarily.

BEGIN'S COMMENTS ON MIDEAST UPON RETURN FROM U.S.

OW171702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, September 17 (XINHUA)--There are differences between Israel and the United States on the U.S. supply of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, said Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday upon his return to Tel Aviv from his U.S. tour, according to local press reports. Begin, in his airport statements, refused to comment on the strategic cooperation agreement signed recently by Israel and the United States. When he saw a placard inscribed with a slogan against the agreement, he said: "We have the ability to defend ourselves. But, we and the United States have common strategic interest in containing the threat posed to the world by Soviet expansion."

The strategic cooperation agreement signed by Begin and U.S. President Reagan during Begin's visit there has aroused strong opposition in the Arab world.

ISLAMIC GROUP RAPS U.S.-ISRAELI ALLIANCE

OW161704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwait, September 16 (XINHUA)--"The strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance will block the road towards peace and open a wide door for Zionist aggression and expansion in Arab territories," says a statement issued by the Islamic Conference Organization in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, today. The statement says that making Israel a U.S. strategic base in the Middle East will turn the region into a platform for East-West struggle and relegate the Palestinian cause to something of secondary importance.

The organization called on the United States to bring to an end current Israeli challenges so as to preserve regional stability and global peace, it said. The United States should give due consideration to the feelings of Arabs and Moslems who will no longer tolerate this anti-Arab alliance with Israel, the statement added.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING OMANI AMBASSADOR

OW220948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, today met with Ibrahim Hamud as-Subhi, outgoing ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China.

COVERAGE CONCERNING BELIZE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Zhao Ziyang Message

OW181720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 19 [date as received] (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today sent a message to the prime minister of Belize, George Price, greeting the independence of Belize and informing him of China's recognition of Belize. The message reads as follows:

"On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Belize, I wish to extend, on behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, our warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of Belize. I would like to take this opportunity to inform your excellency that the Chinese Government has decided to recognize Belize.

"I hope that the relations between China and Belize and the friendship between our two peoples will grow further.

"May the people of Belize achieve success in their cause of safeguarding national independence and building up their country."

PRC Envoy Attends Ceremony

OW221706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Belize City, September 21 (XINHUA)--The British flag was lowered from a flagpole on top of the residence of the Belizean governor-general today, ending Britain's rule over its Central American colony. And with the raising of the Belizean flag amidst cheers, the birth of the nation was officially announced.

The independence celebration started on September 12. The celebration reached its climax when the flag ceremony was held today.

At 11 this morning, Prince Michael of Kent, Queen Elizabeth's representative, handed over ruling power to Belizean Prime Minister George Price. In a speech afterward Price said: "We continue our work, not only to build Belize to yet greater levels of economic growth and social progress, but in doing so to remove the causes of conflict and to cooperate in the economic development of the region with all our neighbors in friendship, harmony and peace and with the equal status of a sovereign nation with all its territory secure against external threat."

Representatives from 51 nations, including Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao, attended the independence celebration here.

Because of the long-time struggle of the Belizean people for independence, it has been internally self-governing since 1964. On March 11, 1981, Belize, Britain and Guatemala reached an agreement under which Britain agreed to grant Belize its independence today.

PRC Envoy Meets State Minister

OW230756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Belize City, September 22 (XINHUA)--Minister of State of Belize Harrison Courtenay received representative of the Chinese Government Wang Tao here yesterday and had friendly talks with him. Wang Tao, Chinese ambassador to Barbados, arrived here on September 17 to attend Belize's independence celebrations.

Wang Tao was also received on the same day by James Hennes in the capacity of the governor of Belize, though he had just ceased to be the governor.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS CHILE'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

OW181212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)--The 171st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Chile was marked at a reception given by Chilean Ambassador to China Sergio Huidobro Justiniano at noon here today. Among the guests were Huang Zhen, Chinese minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Pu Shouchang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other Chinese Government departments. Foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

HE TINGYI ATTENDS CHILEAN ARMY DAY FETE

OW191558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--Colonel Jorge Parra Lamas, military, naval and air attache of the Chilean Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Parra gave a dinner here tonight to mark the Chilean Army day.

Among the guests were He Tingyi, deputy commander of the air force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and other Chinese military officers. Also present were military attaches of a number of foreign embassies in Beijing.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING CHILEAN ENVOY HUIDOBRO

OW220944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, met here today with Sergio J. Huidobro, outgoing Chilean ambassador to China.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS VENEZUELAN SOCIALIST 16 SEP

OW161328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Eloy Torres, vice-president of the movement for socialism of Venezuela and vice-president of the congress. [as received] They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Tang Mingzhao, advisor of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, attended the meeting.

Eloy Torres arrived in Beijing September 11 after his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He is leaving China tomorrow.

PRC, CANADIAN PROVINCES SIGN FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL

OW070156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Edmonton, September 6 (XINHUA)--A protocol on understanding and friendship between the Chinese province of Heilongjiang and the Canadian province of Alberta was signed here yesterday morning. It was signed by Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang, now on a visit here as head of a delegation of his provincial government, and Mr. Lougheed, premier of Alberta. Present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Dong, officials of Alberta, and well-known Canadian friend Dr. C. Roning.

The document was signed as a result of discussions between the Chinese delegation and the Alberta government on cooperation and exchanges in agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry, energy, winter recreation and other fields.

The delegation arrived in Canada on August 28 and will leave for home on September 12.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 20 SEP SATELLITE LAUNCH

Zhang Aiping's Poem

HK220819 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Poem by Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] to the tune of Yugezi: "Ode to the Launching of Space Physics Exploration Satellites"]

[Text] Riding the wind and soaring into the blue yonder,

Hovering between the Big Dipper and the Altair,

Friends of the sun and moon,

They surpass the immortals

By winning a laurel from probing the mysteries of space.

Western News Reports

HK221110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 81 p 6

[Report: "Western News Agencies on Major Achievements in China's Satellite Launching"]

[Text] After China announced the first successful launching of three satellites with a single carrier rocket on 20 September, Western news agencies promptly covered the event and also issued comments hailing it as a major achievement.

The UNITED PRESS on 20 September reported: "This is the first time in history so many satellites have been launched" in China. Quoting the words of a foreign science observer, the ASSOCIATED PRESS on 20 September said: "This is a major achievement." They also pointed out: "China's aim is to show her peaceful intention by launching exploration satellites."

REUTER's reporter Sharp wrote on 20 September: The use of a single rocket by China to launch three satellites into orbit "is the first time this country has carried out a multiple-satellites launching. This is a technological development in China's space program."

He said: "Western experts hold that the launching of three satellites at the same time requires a very high level of technology. Moreover, China has never displayed this kind of technology before." The report also said that the manufacture of the fuel used by this kind of rocket "is a very difficult technology and only the United States and the European Space Agency, a consortium of 11 nations, have mastered this technology." This "will enable China to compete with most of the world's space nations."

This reporter said: "In view of China's current economic retrenchment program, this launching has taken people by surprise." However, he quoted the American engineers who visited China as saying that "China is now developing a more powerful and effective rocket for launching satellites."

REUTER in another report quoting from foreign diplomatic sources said: "The launching of these three satellites clearly shows that China's economic retrenchment program has not seriously affected her scientific research."

CONSTRUCTION OF BAOSHAN COMPLEX TO CONTINUE

OW230724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 23 (XINHUA)--Work has started on all 22 projects in the first stage of the construction of the Baoshan iron and steel complex on the outskirts of Shanghai, Ma Chengde, vice-minister of metallurgical industry announced today.

Nevertheless, completion of this stage of work, originally set for 1982, will be postponed a few years, he said. At the same time, the government has terminated the contracts signed with Japan for the supply of major equipment needed in the expansion project, which included a blast furnace of the same volume as the one being built, a cold steel rolling mill and a hot rolling mill.

Work on the Baoshan complex began in 1978. At the third session of the Fifth National People's Congress at the fall of 1980, however, deputies from Beijing questioned Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry, on whether the Baoshan project, which requires an enormous investment, was economically feasible at this time. Tang Ke admitted that in planning the project, his ministry had "underestimated China's economic difficulties and overestimated its ability to support the project." But he insisted that the project was necessary if China was to stop importing steel products.

The decision to continue the work of the first stage of construction while postponing that of the second stage had been made in line with the current policy of reducing the scope of capital construction to help achieve a balanced development of the national economy. Vice-Minister Ma Chengde told XINHUA.

Of the 22 projects to be built in the first stage of the construction, including a 4,063 cubic meter blast furnace and two 300-ton pure oxygen top-blown converters, priority will be given to those that will produce economic results faster, he said. The blast furnace is to be 110 meters high. It has now reached 80 meters. Construction of the auxiliary hot blast-stove and installation of the air-blower and iron-casting unit are also in full swing. Installation of one of the two 350,000-kilowatt thermo-electric power generating units to supply the project has been completed. The unit will go into operation next spring. Work on the other unit has begun. "Quality of the construction and other work that has been done since 1978 is satisfactory," the vice-minister said.

Japanese Contracts Cancelled

OW230716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--China and Japan have agreed to terminate the contracts for the supply by Japanese companies of five complete plants for the Baoshan iron and steel complex near Shanghai, Liu Xinhua, deputy general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation (CNTIC) announced here today.

Liu Xinhua returned to Beijing from Japan on Monday after talks with the Japanese companies, which resulted in the signing of agreements on terminating the contracts for the supply of a 2050 mm continuous hot strip steel rolling mill, a set of materials processing equipment, an oxygen generating unit, a set of harbor loading and unloading equipment and an air blower.

Talks are being held in West Germany on the termination of the contract for the supply by West Germany of a cold steel rolling mill which was to be built in the second stage of the Baoshan project.

The contract for the supply of the continuous hot strip rolling mill was signed in Shanghai on April 30, 1980 between the CNTIC and the Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd, and Trinity Development Co, Ltd, of Japan. In accordance with an agreement signed between the two sides in Tokyo on August 21, 1981 on the termination of the contract, the Chinese side is obliged to make compensations totalling 9,315 million yen (approximately \$40.67 million) to the Japanese contractors for the expenses already incurred in carrying out the contract and for the specialized technology and technical cooperation they had supplied to China.

"In accordance with the agreement," he said, "if in the future China resumes construction of the hot strip rolling mill in the Baoshan complex and imports complete equipment and technology, or a key part of the equipment, the Mitsubishi group will be given priority if it offers equipment and technology of the same quality and at the same price as other companies."

An agreement signed in Japan between the CNTIC and the Nippon Steel Corporation, the Kobe Steel Corporation, the Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co, Ltd and the Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co, Ltd obliges China to pay the Japanese contractors compensation totalling 1,186 million yen (\$5.18 million) for the losses resulting from the termination of the contracts for the four complete plants for the second stage of the Baoshan project.

On January 23, 1981, the CNTIC proposed to the Mitsubishi Corporation that talks be held on the termination of the contract for the supply of the hot strip steel rolling mill, as China had to reduce the scope of its capital construction. The following month, Liu Xinghua went to Japan, and made clear to the Japanese companies that China honors contracts it has signed with other countries. "We told them that we were making the proposal because China lacked funds and had to readjust its national economic development. And in spite of this, we are willing to pay them for the losses they might suffer as a result."

On June 20, Liu Xinghua went to Japan again. This time he proposed to the Japanese side that the contract should continue in force but that shipment of the hot strip rolling mill be postponed. "Representatives of the Mitsubishi group requested termination of the contract," Liu Xinghua said, "saying that it was difficult to have the contract postponed." "An agreement was reached on the termination of the contract through two months of friendly talks," he said.

NATIONAL YOUTH FORESTRY MEETING HELD IN BEIJING

OW222358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--The CYL Central Committee and the Ministry of Forestry held a grand meeting in Beijing on 22 September to commend the country's young shock workers and brigades for their achievements in covering the motherland with trees. A total of 100 advanced collectives and 50 advanced individuals were commended and issued citations at the meeting.

Wan Li, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, addressed the meeting. He pointed out: It is a strategic task for us to quickly change the backward situation of our forestry. He said: "It is the duty and obligation for the people's government and every citizen to plant trees and cultivate forests in order to protect the forest belts and maintain the ecological equilibrium. The party Central Committee and the State Council will shortly issue a call for a campaign by the people of the whole country to plant trees for 5 years. Professional forest workers aside, each person will plant from three to five trees each year and guarantee their survival. Those who plant more will be rewarded and those who shirk this obligation without a reason will be punished."

Wan Li warmly lauded young people for their achievements in the struggle to cover the motherland with trees and expressed the hope that CYL members and other young people throughout the country would continue to carry forward the fine tradition of tree-planting and afforestation and enthusiastically throw themselves into this struggle to transform the motherland's landscape in order to make new contributions to the great undertaking of covering the motherland with trees.

At the national conference on youth afforestation held in Yanan in 1979, it was proposed that a large-scale competition in tree planting and afforestation be held among the young people throughout the country--to see who has cultivated the largest number of saplings, who has the largest afforestation acreage, who has achieved the best quality in tree planting and who has achieved the greatest speed in covering the motherland with trees. This proposal was warmly received by the young people of China. They have made remarkable achievements from the time of the Yanan conference until today. Incomplete statistics show that in these 3 years China's young people afforested 24 million mu of land and planted 2.42 billion trees along rivers and roads and around villages and houses. The 100 collectives and 50 individuals commended on 22 September are their outstanding representatives.

Wang Jiangong, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and Yong Wentao, minister of forestry, also addressed the meeting. Wang Jiangong said that the CYL Central Committee called on CYL organizations and young people in their hundreds of millions throughout the country to unite and mobilize to work in the spirit of the shock workers and brigades in covering the motherland with trees and learn from their experience so as to become pacesetters in covering the motherland with trees.

Song Renqiong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, Zhang Pinghua and Zhang Xiushan, responsible persons of the State Agricultural Commission, and Zhou Pengcheng and He Guangwei, secretaries of the CYL Central Committee, attended the meeting.

Wan Li's Address

OW230120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 22 Sep 81

["Text" of address by Wan Li, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, at a 22 September meeting in Beijing held by the CYL Central Committee and the Ministry of Forestry to commend young shock workers for their achievements in planting trees]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--Comrade Wan Li addressed a national meeting to commend young shock workers (brigades) for their achievements in covering the country with trees. The text of his address reads as follows:

Dear shock workers and comrades: The CYL Central Committee and the Ministry of Forestry have called this national meeting today to commend you young shock workers (brigades) for your achievements in covering the country with trees. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm greetings to the meeting and high respect to the shock brigades and shock workers that have contributed to the great cause of covering the motherland with trees.

On the eve of this year's arbor day, the party Central Committee and the State Council pointed out in their "decision on certain questions concerning the protection of forests and the development of forestry:" "For a fairly long period in history, the foundation of forestry in our country has been extremely weak and its forests have been damaged to a very serious extent. Therefore, protecting forests and developing forestry are strategic tasks of great urgency in the course of socialist modernization." The ruling class in history has always pursued a policy of plunderous felling of trees, thus seriously damaging our country's forest resources. As a result, mountains became bare and there were no trees on thousands of li of land. Some achievements were made in developing forestry after liberation. However, with the development of industrial and agricultural construction, the consumption of wood greatly increased. More trees were felled than were planted. In addition, we made mistakes in our work. This has continuously brought damage to green vegetation. As a result, the sources of water have decreased and soil erosion has worsened in many areas. This has resulted in increasingly frequent natural disasters, such as flood, drought, windstorms and sandstorms. Running water erodes more than 10,000 dun of soil per square kilometer every year in the middle reaches of the Huang He, and the riverbed in its lower reaches continues to rise. The ability to drain floodwater has reduced year after year and reservoirs have silted up alarmingly. Sand, blown by the wind, has caused serious harm to us--an additional 90 million mu of land have become sandy over the past 30 years.

Soil erosion in the Chang Jiang valley has become worse day by day. Several rainstorms in Sichuan in July and August caused catastrophic flooding rarely seen in history. Rainstorms have also caused disasters in the northwest and other areas. It is unprecedented since the founding of the PRC that flooding has affected such large areas and caused such heavy losses as this year. In addition to the natural factor of rainstorms caused by atmospheric circulation, one important reason for such serious flooding is that the forest cover in those areas was seriously damaged, resulting in soil erosion. As a result, once torrents of water rush down mountains, they cannot be brought under control. This lesson is very profound. Should we still fail to pay close attention to this, we will commit a historic mistake and be punished even more severely by nature.

A strategic task now facing us is to quickly change the backwardness of our country in forestry. It should be the responsibility and obligation of the people's government and every citizen to plant trees, to protect the natural shelter of forests and to maintain an ecological balance. The party Central Committee and the State Council are prepared to issue a call to launch a campaign to plant trees by the people throughout the country in the next 5 years. Except for professional personnel, everyone will be required to plant from three to five trees every year and to see to it that those trees survive and grow. Those who plant more trees than required will be rewarded, and those who fail to fulfill this obligation without reason will be punished.

Young people represent the future and hope of our motherland and are a vital force in planting trees to make the country green. Since the 1979 national youth afforestation conference, young people by the hundreds of millions have actively responded to the call of the party Central Committee and made fresh contributions to the great cause of covering the country with trees. A large number of outstanding shock brigades and shock workers have thus emerged in this work. The 100 advanced collectives and 50 model individuals commended at the present meeting are outstanding representatives of those hundreds of millions of young people. We express the hope that all CYL members and other young people in the country will continually carry forward the fine tradition of afforestation and take an active part in this struggle to improve the environment so as to win new merits in the great cause of making our country green.

CYL organizations at all levels are requested to conscientiously combine the work of planting trees with the education of people. In the afforestation drive, they should cultivate the beauty of the minds of young people and help them cherish a lofty communist ideal. CYL organizations should educate young people in such a way that the love for the socialist motherland is imbued into what they are doing--whether it is planting a tree, growing a flower, covering a piece of land with grass, afforesting a barren mountain or beautifying the countryside. They should also see to it that young people work hard toward turning the country green. In factories, villages, government organizations, places where PLA units are stationed as well as in schools and neighborhoods, where there are unused plots and space suitable for growing, trees, flowers or grass should be planted so as to make the environment beautiful and delightful. Everyone is requested to carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains and do hard and solid work to beautify our motherland. At the Bulanghe commune in Yulin County, Shaanxi Province, there is a sand-control group called Changcheng girl sand-control company that is praised as a "flower in the desert." The 40 young women of this company have persistently worked hard for 5 long years on a sandy beach and, through toil and sweat, built a new oasis in the desert. Their spirit of advancing in the face of hardship and working with painstaking efforts should be taken as an example for all young people to follow.

Young people should be mobilized and organized to study forestry science and technology conscientiously so that the work of afforestation, sapling cultivation and forest protection will be done on a scientific basis.

In this connection, the method of "going all out to popularize knowledge of forestry science and technology and carrying out extensive activities of forestry science experiments among young people" used by the Zhuzhou County CYL Committee in Hunan Province is worth popularizing. In this county the percentage of forest cover is as high as 46.5 percent. What this county accomplishes can also be realized in other parts of the country where conditions permit.

Young people should be educated to carry out forestry work conscientiously, try to be models in loving and protecting forests and dare to resolutely fight against anything that damages trees, flowers and grass and that is destructive to forest resources. In protecting forests, they should follow the example of Comrade Shao Fa, leader of the forest protection team of the Diancheng commune in Dianbai County, Guangdong Province. For 6 years this comrade has worked persistently to protect the forest regardless of inclement weather; his heart only thinks of the public interest. He was beaten up and injured on five occasions by bad elements who were trying to damage the forest resources, and his marriage was also hindered and undermined, but his determination to protect the forest was not shaken in the least.

Party committees and people's governments at all levels should strengthen their efforts in leading young people to plant trees. Forestry departments should go all out to support this young people's afforestation drive and see to it that a widespread campaign to plant trees and cultivate saplings is developed among the young people. Forestry departments should actively help CYL organizations solve questions of tree seeds, saplings, tools and funds required in afforestation. They should also help CYL organizations implement various forestry policies and work out proper solutions to such problems as forest ownership and reward for the work of afforestation. While building collective forests, it is necessary to actively encourage individual young people to plant trees. Youth collectives and individual young people with marked achievements in afforestation should be commended and given proper awards on a timely basis.

Comrades, the great task of making the country green and building our motherland is a cause for the whole party, the whole army and the people across the country. While it is everybody's responsibility to make the motherland green, this great task, as the tide of history dictates, falls on the shoulders of you young people, who represent the future of our country. We hope that you will not fall short of the ardent expectations of the party and people and will maintain your glory and continue your hard work by uniting with the people throughout the country. We further hope that you will unite with and motivate other young people and make up a mighty afforestation force to struggle hard and make still greater contributions to this grand cause. Let our great motherland be more magnificent, prosperous and powerful through the work of your generation!

I wish you good health and success in your work and study!

DENG YINGCHAO SPEAKS ON LU XUN CELEBRATION

OW221352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--The national commemorative committee for the centenary of Lu Xun's birth announced today a September 25 meeting of 6,000 Beijing literary and art figures at the Great Hall of the People. The 200-member committee met in a plenary session this morning in which president Deng Yingchao said the Central Committee of the Communist Party attached great importance to the celebration.

Lu Xun was modern China's greatest writer and thinker. The work of the committee is intended to promote respect for his memory and keep alive his revolutionary fighting spirit, Deng Yingchao said. This year's activities, she said, are the largest since the 1949 founding of the People's Republic. Chen Huangmei, secretary general of the committee, reported on the committee's work and plans for local celebrations around the country. The membership of the committee is drawn from the fields of literature, art, philosophy, history, education, political science and publishing.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES PHYSICAL LABOR FOR CADRES

HK231004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Completely Sweep Away the Bad Habit of Looking Down on Physical Labor"]

[Text] Many readers have praised the system of office cadres' participation in cleaning and sanitary work on weekends. In a letter to this paper, a reader says: "With a broom one can sweep away not only the dirt on his road of advance but the bad habit of looking down on physical labor and his bureaucratic airs as well." This comment is correct.

Cadres' participation in physical labor is a major matter of fundamental importance. As early as in 1957, the party Central Committee made this decision: All Communist Party members, whatever their position or seniority, should regard themselves as ordinary workers. Except for those who are too old or ill, they all should participate in physical labor suited to their capabilities. Implementation of this system has yielded very good effects in combating bureaucracy among the cadres and strengthening their ties with the broad masses. There are many reasons for our failure to persist in this system in these years. In the 10 years of turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques used the system of cadres' participation in labor as "a means of dictatorship" to hit hard at and even persecute cadres and used strenuous physical labor to punish intellectual cadres. This seriously discredited the system of cadres' participation in physical labor. Fundamentally speaking, however, the exploiting classes' old idea of looking down on physical labor has yet to be basically eliminated from the minds of many comrades of the older generation, and a correct concept of labor has yet to be fostered among many people of the younger generation. The ideas that "those who labor with their minds govern others, those who labor with their strength are governed by others," and "learning is the noblest of human pursuits" are still deeply rooted in the minds of the people and have not yet been eradicated.

Labor is the major premise of human life. At all times, and no matter how science and technology have developed, human life can never be separated from physical labor and cannot be completely divorced from tough working conditions. Without doing arduous and daring physical labor, mankind cannot exist. We attach importance to mental labor, respect physical labor and regard physical labor as "a great disinfectant against all social evils." However, quite a number of our comrades have forgotten this point. They think that whether they participate in physical labor or not is a matter of minor importance. This is a very dangerous idea. When a cadre fails to participate in physical labor for a long time, stands above the masses and lives a comfortable life, he is prone to contract this "social evil" of bureaucracy. When a cadre regularly participates in physical labor as an ordinary worker and places himself under the masses' supervision, it will not be easy for him to have the problem of "seeking special privileges" or become bureaucratic, apathetic, arrogant or finicky. This will enable large numbers of party members and cadres to consciously resist the influence of various nonproletarian ideas and always maintain their revolutionary qualities of arduous struggle.

Of course, proper arrangements should be made for cadres to participate in physical labor according to their different kinds of work and their different specific conditions. We must not resort to coercion and commandism, nor must we use oversimplified methods or demand uniformity among all people; we must take various practical and effective measures in this regard. At the same time, physical labor should not be mechanically separated from mental labor. Many mental workers are so deeply absorbed in their work that they even forget their food and sleep. They not only carry out arduous mental labor but also have to strenuously participate in physical labor. Therefore, where possible, it is necessary to arrange physical labor for the cadres according to the conditions of their work and health.

Coal Ministry Cadres To Labor

OW230140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Coal Industry decided on 20 September that leading cadres at all levels from the minister on down to basic-level unit chiefs, except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled, must all work with the workers for a specific period of time so long as their physical condition permits.

To make this system of leading cadres working with the workers practical and workable, the ministry had sent specially formed investigation team to make investigation and study in coalpits, sum up the past experience in requiring cadres to take part in productive labor and canvas cadres and workers. On the basis of these results, specific regulations were formulated on requiring leading cadres to work with the workers. The regulations stipulate:

Healthy leading cadres under 50 years of age of coal mines and coalpit construction units should work with the workers in coal pits as much as possible with the stronger ones doing productive labor at the first line of coal extraction in coalpits and the weaker ones doing productive labor at auxiliary units in coalpits. Healthy leading cadres under 50 years of age of geological, construction and machinery units as well as affiliated enterprises should work with the workers at the production line or auxiliary units. Such physical labor is not required of male comrades over 60 years of age and female comrades over 55. If they are healthy and volunteer to work with the workers, they may do some light physical work.

The Ministry of Coal Industry has made the following stipulations regarding the number of days leading cadres at various levels are required to work with the workers (not including the inspection work in coalpits and sanitation work):

--For minister, vice ministers, bureau directors and deputy directors of the ministry, provincial coal bureau directors and deputy directors, and cadres at and above the deputy section chief level in the ministry and in provincial coal bureaus, 7 days a year;

--For secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees, bureau directors and deputy directors, construction directors, managers, plant directors, chief and deputy engineers, accountants general and cadres at and above the deputy section chief level of mining bureaus, capital construction bureaus, geological companies and coal mining machine factories, 12 days a year;

For secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees, coal mine directors and deputy directors, section chiefs, plant directors, chief and deputy chief engineers, accountants general and cadres at and above the deputy section chief level of all mines and engineering departments, 2 days a month totaling 24 days a year;

--For secretaries and deputy secretaries of party branches, coalpit directors and section chiefs of coalpits and work zones, 4 days a month totaling 48 days a year;

--For secretaries of party branches and chiefs of work teams under all work zones and sections who are not engaged in production work, no less than 5 days a month totaling 60 days a year and

--Deputy work team chiefs who are engaged in production work, direct production and work with the workers at the same time.

The Ministry of Coal Industry called on coal enterprises throughout the country to make specific arrangements for their leading cadres to do such physical labor by taking into consideration their local conditions, make public such arrangements and seriously carry them out under the supervision of the masses. Meanwhile, inspections at all levels should be constantly made, the results of the inspections should be made public once every 6 months and appraisal through comparison should be made once every year with the good units commended and the bad ones criticized. This decision is already in effect on an experimental basis.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES VIEWS ON NATURE OF TRUTH

HK220752 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 5

[Academic activity report by Tao Derong [7118 1795 2837]: "A General Summing Up of the Discussion on Whether Truth Contains Errors"]

[Text] Whether truth contains errors is a philosophical problem which was discussed before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Since the discussion of the criterion for truth, discussion on this problem has occurred once more. The discussion has involved many aspects of the relationship between truth and errors, but has nevertheless been centered on whether truth itself contains errors. At present, two diametrically different views are held in philosophical circles.

One view is that truth contains errors which conforms with the development of truth and the developmental laws of knowledge and is, therefore, a correct viewpoint that has been proved by the history of scientific knowledge, as well as being an important part of the Marxist view of truth.

The bases and methods of argument of those who hold this view are not identical and they can be simplified and summarized in the following points:

1. Both truth and errors are the subjective reflection of the objective reality and have some common points. Therefore, they are a unified entity of knowledge and no hard and fast line can be drawn between them. Characteristically, they mutually embody each other and mutually contradict each other. That is why truth not only contains errors but errors also contain truth. This is the very reason for Engels' proposition that "knowledge possesses the unconditional power of truth which is realized by a series of relative errors." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 20, p 95)
2. Since both truth and errors are the conceptional reflection of the relationship between the subjective and the objective, the conformity of truth with objective reality and their unity cannot be an absolute one but a conformity that is sure to contain nonconformity and disunity. On the contrary, the nonconformity of errors with the objective reality cannot be an absolute one, but a nonconformity that contains conformity. This is precisely the reason why we should understand the relationship between truth and errors from the angle of the unity of their relativeness and the absoluteness of their opposites.

Quite a few advocates of this view expound on the relationship between the relativeness and concreteness of truth and the thesis that truth contains errors. They think that the idea that all concrete truths are people's reflection of the process of development of a certain objective thing at a certain stage, at a certain time, in a certain place and under certain conditions is only correct to a certain extent, and that it is restricted by the conditions of the subjective and the objective conditions and can never reflect the objective reality wholly.

3. The knowledge of the nature of truth not only comes from practice but also should be tested by practice. Owing to the limits to all actual practice, practice is limited in its directions, depth and breadth and so is people's knowledge. As the criterion to evaluate whether knowledge has the nature of objective truth, practice itself is both definite and indefinite in nature. For both knowledge and truth are processes of infinite development and cannot, therefore, be absolute criteria. So truth cannot avoid containing errors, either in the course of its emergence or in the course of being defined.

Many advocates of this view are of the opinion that the view which says truth contains errors means that truth contains elements of errors. These are still diametrically different from those errors which are basically wrong in nature. Relative truth is relative in regard to absolute truth and it is not called relative truth because it does not contain errors. The other view is that truth and errors are concepts of diametrically different natures and it is impossible for them to mutually embody each other. Relative truth cannot entirely correctly reflect the objective reality, but it is not because there are any errors in the reflection. One will degenerate into relativism, if he denies their differences in principle.

Their main reasons are: 1. Like absolute truth, relative truth also possesses the nature of truth. In terms of the objectiveness in its reflection, it is absolute in nature. This absolute nature is then absolute truth. On the other hand, in terms of being conditional and limited in the nature of the objectivity it reflects, it is relative in nature. This relative nature is relative truth. If we admit that absolute truth does not contain errors, we should at the same time also admit that relative truth does not contain errors either. In fact, relative truth and absolute truth are two inseparable facets of the same objective truth. One will sever their unitary relationship if one thinks that there exist both a relative truth that contains errors and an absolute truth that does not contain errors. In regard to the relationship between relative truth and absolute truth, relative truth contains grains of absolute truth while absolute truth exists in relative truth and the sum total of relative truth constitutes absolute truth. If relative truth is said to contain errors, it is equivalent to saying that absolute truth also contains errors. This is obviously absurd.

2. In the theory of knowledge truth and errors are two mutually opposite categories and they are mutually exclusive and opposite things that differ in principle. Under certain conditions their opposition is absolute. If they are said to embody each other, truth and error will be confused and there will be no demarcation line between them.

Some of the advocates of this view hold that the relationship between truth and error is really one of the unity of opposites; they are mutually opposite and mutually linked and change into each other under certain conditions. Nevertheless, there are diversified forms in the mutual linking up and mutual reliance within the contradictory unity and they are not all a relationship of mutual embodiment. The mutual reliance of truth and error is not a relationship of mutual embodiment, but it means that they exist in the comparison of one to the other within the unity of knowledge and in their mutual struggle and development. Obviously, this is not a relationship of joining one with the other or mixing one with the other. Nor does it mean the elimination of the distinction between them.

3. The emergence of the contradictory relationship between truth and error is not due to their mutual embodiment, but due to the contradiction between the subjective and the objective in the course of the people's understanding of the world. The emergence, development and solution of this contradiction determines the emergence and development of truth and error and the solution of their contradictory relationship.

4. It is a mistake in logic to say that truth contains errors. For the connotations of truth and error differ diametrically, and if truth is said to be erroneous and error to be truth, the demarcation line between them will be eliminated and no distinctions will be able to be drawn.

If truth is said to contain errors, it cannot be said to be a correct reflection of things. Since reflections are both correct and erroneous, they cannot be said to be reflections of the nature of truth. This must be admitted by everybody who thinks logically.

ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE ARTICLE ON 1911 REVOLUTION

HK180946 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 81 p 5

[Abridged article from ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE [CHINA SOCIAL SCIENCE] No 5, 1981 by Li Shu [7812 3412]: "Gain a Fresh Perception on the 1911 Revolution"]

[Text] The 1911 revolution was an unprecedented great revolution in Chinese history which put an end to the autocratic monarchy of more than 2,000 years of overthrowing the rule of the Qing Dynasty and establishing the republic. The revolution took place 70 years ago. Though it is not possible for us to know the exact details of the past, it still interests many people to have a more complete understanding of this great revolution.

1. Bourgeoisie and the Revolutionary Movements Toward the End of the Qing Dynasty

The fact that the republic established after the 1911 revolution was a bourgeois state cannot keep people from believing that this revolution was a bourgeois revolution. However, very few of the leaders and participants of the Wuchang uprising and the uprisings in other provinces were of the bourgeoisie (of course, we mean the bourgeoisie in a strict sense). Then, how about the bourgeoisie in China before the 1911 revolution? What role did it play in this revolution? And how did it play its role?

After the defeat in the opium war, China was faced with the historical mission of modernizing itself. But the arrogant Qing government had not the slightest intention of making any reforms even after the defeat, believing itself to be the strongest in the world. For a long time, the Qing government refused to change its outdated mode of production and substitute an advanced one for it. This was the main reason for the late emergence and slow development of China's national capital.

According to the general law of social development, the change of productive forces and relations of production always takes place before the change in people's ideology and their political demand. However, as the transformation and development of modern Chinese society were made under the pressure of the invaded foreign capital, they were to a certain extent, contrary to the general law; that is, the representatives and activists of the bourgeoisie and the political movements under their leadership emerged before the development of capitalism and the formation of the bourgeoisie. These representatives and activists were, at the same time, products of the tortuous course of history.

In the early 1860's, the adventurists of England, France and the United States armed the Qing troops with guns and rifles to put down the Taiping rebellion. Not until this time did Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang, Li Hongzhang and other commanders in the Qing army realize the superiority of modern Western weapons, and they began to set up a military industry, together with some civil industries. Thus, they were later called the advocates of Westernization. Instead of encouraging the development of the national capital, they adopted a policy of restriction toward it.

In 1895, the Sino-Japanese war ended with China's defeat. As the newly established navy had been destroyed during the war, the advocates of Westernization were receiving more and more criticism in the media, especially sharp criticism from the reformists headed by Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao.

It was obvious that the reformists were on the side of the bourgeoisie when they claimed to protect and encourage the development of industry and commerce. Thus, it is appropriate to say that they were representatives of the bourgeoisie. However, while praising the revolutionaries in the past, we had incorrectly belittled the important role of the reformists. It is not correct to criticize them as reformists who begged for gradual reforms just because they advocated establishing constitutional monarchy instead of overthrowing the rule of the Qing Dynasty. The reformation of the bourgeoisie can be realized either by violence, like the 1789 revolution in France, or primarily by peaceful means, like the Meiji reformation in Japan. Yet the result was generally the same, that is, the capitalist system was substituted for the feudalist system. Thus it is not correct to say that there was only one effective way to reach the same goal. Under China's specific historical conditions at that time, we should admit that both the reformists and the revolutionaries were courageous pioneers of the bourgeoisie.

What merits our attention is that it was some real bourgeois entrepreneurs especially those of the upper strata, who were frightened and showed hesitation in this revolution. Zhang Jian, a capitalist, was an example. He was among those who opposed the reformation movement at that time. The main cause of such a difference between the bourgeoisie and its representatives was that the former attached primary importance to its own interests and the latter to the interests of the state and the nation. In the eyes of these bourgeois representatives, the development of capitalism was only a channel to save the national crisis. We can see from here that it was the interests of the whole nation rather than the class interests of the bourgeoisie that was the direct motive of their action. Such a contradictory phenomenon was also obvious when studying the relations between the bourgeois class and its revolutionary parties.

After the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, the nation's capital for a time made marked progress and the bourgeois forces became stronger. But taking a conservative political attitude, they feared and opposed the revolution, always expecting to make reforms at the least cost and with the least amount of trouble. In the Russo-Japanese war, small constitutional Japan defeated big autocratic Russia. This greatly stimulated and inspired China's industrial and commercial as well as educational circles. They believed they had found a way to save China from perishing. From then on, the bourgeoisie class became more and more active on the political stage, and many constitutional associations were set up one after another. Some famous ones were Shanghai's society for preparing for constitutional government, Hunan's constitutional society, Guangdong's Canton merchants' autonomy association, Hubei's constitutional preparation society and Guizhou's constitutional preparation society. The smaller ones, about 80 or more throughout the country, were those like the constitution study association, the autonomy association and so on. The constitutionalists, a political force of the bourgeoisie, began to emerge throughout the whole country.

The petitions to the parliament drawn up by the constitutionalists in 1910 struck a direct blow at the Qing's rule. Originally, the constitutional movement bore the character of resisting the revolution, but, since it claimed to restrict and weaken the power of the Qing regime, it was regarded as a dissident force and was suppressed. As a result, the bourgeoisie gradually lost its confidence in the Qing government and an obvious change took place in its political attitude.

After the Wuchang uprising, most revolutionaries in various places who supported the uprising took an attitude of uniting and cooperating with the bourgeoisie. Some of them had established contact with the bourgeois representatives in the consultative bureau from the very beginning, or even cooperated with them to a certain extent. As to the bourgeoisie and its representatives of the higher strata, they had no other choice at that time, because first, since the revolution had already come, it was no use to be afraid of it or to dodge it. Second, the revolution did not bring them any harm as they had feared, and third, the destruction of the old imperial court was inevitable, and since they were not kin to the emperor, they did not really feel grateful to the court.

Though the capitalist supported republicanism, they still were not revolutionaries. They supported the revolutionary army by providing food and drink only for their own class interests. In his diary of 29 October 1911, Zhang Jian wrote: "To keep Nanjing and the whole country in good order, it is necessary to solve civil problems well; to solve civil problems, it is necessary to rely on the allied forces; and to rely on the allied forces, it is necessary to have powerful financial support." This meant that in order to restore order in Nanjing and the whole country, they could rely on no one in the whole country but Yuan Shikai, who was the most powerful at that time. A great number of the bourgeois constitutionalists like Zhang Jian wholeheartedly supported Yuan Shikai and worked hard to strive for the success of a peaceful negotiation between the north and the south. The starting point was none other than the interests of their own class.

The bourgeoisie was economically immature during the 1911 revolution, and politically, it did not support the revolution for a long period of time. Members of its upper strata even opposed the revolution. Then, how could the revolution win victory?

2. The Victory of the 1911 Revolution

A study of the activities of Sun Yat-sen and persons of revolutionary parties leaves people with the profound impression that fighting the Manchus was an important ideological weapon that prompted them to take the revolutionary road. Meanwhile, it was also a most important weapon that they used to conduct publicity among the masses and call them to action.

Anti-Manchu thinking had deep roots among the Hans and people of various nationalities who were subjected to barbarous suppression by the Qing rulers after the establishment of the Qing Dynasty. It left seeds of hatred that could sprout at any time. Exploited at the right time, it could have great appeal and produce a profound influence. A careful study shows great differences in the manifestations of anti-Manchu thinking among people of revolutionary parties. In the beginning, those revolutionaries who were the first to step onto the revolutionary road mostly cherished the idea of fighting the Manchu's and restoring the Hans. After contact with the Western world, they broadened their horizons and gradually raised their understanding of democracy. In their minds, fighting the Manchus was linked to the idea of establishing a republic. Later, the great majority of people who joined the revolution also more or less went through a similar process of ideological development. But things were complicated all along. Some people joined the revolution under the influence of Western democratic thinking. Influenced by democratic thinking, some chose the road to constitutional monarchy. Some people of revolutionary parties all along refused to break out of the confines of "narrow nationalism."

Those revolutionaries who gathered under the flag of the Tongming Society consisted chiefly of three categories of people. The first was intellectuals, the second Overseas Chinese, and the third, people of associations and factions.

Associations and factions were originally secret organizations. They had gradually lost their political features over the years. But their anti-Manchu sentiment could be easily aroused. The masses of associations and factions were chiefly peasants, handicraftsmen and wandering proletarians. They were basically uneducated. They had no way of understanding what a democratic republic was. They enthusiastically participated in the revolution chiefly out of an anti-Manchu national sentiment and out of a desire to resist oppression. When their activities were not guided by people of revolutionary parties, fighting the Manchus was their only political slogan.

Overseas Chinese provided Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary campaign with the first group of sympathizers and followers. Quite a large number of Overseas Chinese ventured abroad to seek a new life just because of the Qing rulers' oppression. They were subjected to imperialist discrimination abroad. This only added to their indignation over the corrupt and impotent Qing government. Their anti-Manchu sentiment could thus be easily aroused. Of course, some of the Overseas Chinese were more or less subjected to Western education and capitalist civilization. It was not difficult for them to respond to Sun Yat-sen's ideal of founding a republic.

Among people of revolutionary parties, most noteworthy were a large number of intellectuals. They were similarly prompted by a keen anti-Manchu sentiment in joining the revolutionary ranks. But a careful study shows great differences in their thinking.

Before the establishment of the Tongming Society, Zou Rong, Chen Tianhua and Zhang Taiyan were all well-known advocates of revolutionary propaganda. But their thinking and the influence of such thinking had distinctive features. Sun Yat-sen called Zou Rong's "Revolutionary Army" a work "packed with the strongest language." In this booklet, which caused the greatest sensation, a relatively perfect program for a bourgeois republic was first put forward. The articles entitled "On a Democratic Form of Government More Suitable for China," written by Chen Tianhua, showed a lack of a thorough study of the democratic form of government. His well-known works "A Sharp Turnabout" and "A Warning to the World" laid emphasis on exposing the traitorous crimes of the Qing government and appealed to people to rise in saving the country. Zhou's and Chen's propaganda was most stirring and passionate and played a tremendous role in arousing the masses. Zhang Taiyan's article entitled "Kang Youwei's Theory of Revolution Refuted", which created a sensation and led to litigation, was published in 1903. The choice of the words "Zai Tian [Emperor Guang Xu] clown" was an open attack on the emperor and was considered most impassioned. However, except for its anti-Manchu slant, it did not put forward any new revolutionary goal. If Zou Rong, Chen Tianhua and others were encouraging people to fight the Manchus to save the country and to found a republic, then Zhang Taiyan was basically fighting the Manchus in order to restore the Hans.

A study of Mr Zhang's political statements shows that he never did put forward any clear-cut concept about a democratic republic. His thinking still called for installing a despotic Han emperor called a president. Zou Rong, Chen Tianhua and other young people like them of the new generation, who stepped on the revolutionary road, as mentioned above, were all new-type intellectuals that had grown up since the reform movement of 1898. Doubts about the deeply rooted feudal cultural traditions of China had arisen in their minds. They were thus quite receptive to new bourgeois doctrines. Zhang Taiyan had become a scholar of a school of his own and what he had learned was deeply rooted in him. His exposure to some new doctrines and even his involvement in a little research failed to change all that he had learned. His anti-Manchu statements often revealed hints of the spirit of the work "Chu Qiu," advocated since the period of Confucius and Mencius--a spirit stressing that the "Hans of China are enlightened and people of other nationalities are unenlightened." This is a deep-seated prejudiced view of several thousand years. Its appearance might be justified by the then prevailing historical reasons in ancient times. It is obviously absurd in modern times. Such a phenomenon, in another sense, showed that the anti-Manchu slogan had extremely deep ideological and cultural roots and was therefore a slogan that was most likely to be accepted by the great majority of people. That people of bourgeois revolutionary parties exploited this traditional slogan was beyond reproach. The only pity was that the result of doing so inevitably affected the depth of the revolution. Given the quite imperfect leadership of the revolutionary parties, this was especially the case. But generally speaking, thanks to the efforts of Sun Yat-sen and a large number of revolutionary intellectuals, the concept of a republic was after all hailed by the great majority. Regardless of whether they had acquired a real understanding and of how deep their understanding was, the slogan calling for a republic was linked with the fight against the Manchus and eventually became a most inspiring one.

After the Boxer Rebellion, the Qing government revealed its complete decadence, and social crises emerged quickly. But even so, the rulers still would not leave the historical stage on their own accord. As the peasants' spontaneous resistance failed to overthrow the Qing government, the advocates of a constitutional government did not dare to seize political power by force, still less would those in official circles encourage such an idea. Only people of revolutionary parties raised high the great banner of revolution. They vowed to overthrow the Qing government and found a republic. This became a main force behind the advance of history.

On 10 October, a shocking revolutionary uprising broke out in Wuchang. In less than a month, response came from over 10 provinces. Declarations or similar statements in every province almost without exception voiced the slogan of chasing away the Manchus. All people who were dissatisfied with the Qing imperial court, the aristocrats and their government or were disappointed in them successively gathered, on their own accord or passively, to form the national anti-Manchu revolutionary current. A handful of Manchu rulers who were completely isolated were no match for the revolution. The victory of the revolution seemed to be a certainty. But Yuan Shikai who emerged by availing himself of the occasion was a conspirator and a careerist who had been produced by despotism. He made the Qing government suppress revolutionary parties and used the latter to threaten the Qing government. All his activities were prompted by a desire to grab the fruits of the victory of the anti-Manchu revolution. Few people of revolutionary parties were on their guard. The appearance of the situation marked by peace talks being held between the south and the north was attributable to the material factor that the temporary Nanjing government had run out of money and arms to keep its army going and was too weak to fight in the north. Apart from this factor, the long existing sentiment of fighting the Manchus and restoring the Hans obviously also played an important role. Many people of revolutionary parties believed that only if the Qing government was overthrown would the revolution be a success. Those advocates of a constitutional monarchy and certain Han officials who, after the Wuchang uprising, gradually switched over to support for the revolution and for the establishment of a republic were unwilling to let the revolution show any further progress. Therefore, after the announcement of the abdication of the Qing emperor on 12 February 1912, the overwhelming majority of people believed that the revolution had come to an end.

With the collapse of the Qing government, autocratic monarchy was overthrown. This was a great victory for the bourgeois revolution of China. This was a result of numerous people of revolutionary parties having sacrificed themselves and was inseparable from Sun Yat-sen's leadership. Any reactionary who usurped power could not hide the magnificent achievements of our predecessors.

3. Sun Yat-sen and the Revolutionary Movements in the Last Years of the Qing Dynasty

During the Wuchang uprising, Sun Yat-sen was in Denver, Colorado. He did not know that "Wuchang was occupied by the revolutionary parties" until he learned it from a newspaper the next morning. Thus, he said: "The success of the Wuchang uprising was an accident." However, should we judge by this incident and conclude that Sun Yat-sen did not contribute to the 1911 revolution? No, we should not. The Wuchang uprising was caused by a minor incident in an engineering battalion of new army on 10 October 1911. It had not been foreseen by anyone. In this sense, it was right to say that its success was "by accident." However, its occurrence as a part of the anti-Manchu revolution was inevitable. It occurred as an inevitable outcome of the protracted revolutionary movements in the last years of the Qing Dynasty. These revolutionary movements would not have been carried out without Sun Yat-sen.

Sun Yat-sen was the first person who actively engaged in anti-Manchu activities after the failure of the Taiping rebellion. He said: "In 1885 when China was defeated by France, I was determined to overthrow the Qing Dynasty and found a republic." Before he died, he wrote a will: "I spent 40 years in making the national revolution." This means that he joined the revolution in the year when China was defeated by France. Due to the Qing government's defeat in foreign wars, Sun Yat-sen, a patriotic youth then, felt humiliated. Thus, he became deeply dissatisfied with the Manchus, regarded himself as "Hong Xiuquan the second" and made up his mind to overthrow the Qing Dynasty. While busy with his study and with the practice of medicine, he assembled the comrades to prepare for the revolution. Due to China's defeat in the war against Japan, Sun Yat-sen's anti-Manchu feelings grew. He rapidly assembled a number of supporters to set up the Xingzhonghui--a secret anti-Manchu organization. He also prepared to take advantage of China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese war to arouse dissatisfaction among the masses and the dismissed soldiers. He also planned to launch an uprising in Guangzhou.

However, the plan for the Guangzhou uprising was not carried out because the secret leaked out and the ammunition from Hong Kong arrived late. This unsuccessful uprising made an unexpected achievement. It produced a tremendous propaganda effect. All of a sudden, the Qing government was frightened and panic-stricken. It offered a reward of \$1,000 in silver money for the capture of "bandit gangster Sun Wen." After that, Sun Wen became a name of horror. While seeking refuge in London, he was held in custody by the Chinese Embassy in Britain. This caused a political incident. Newspapers in the West called him a world-famous leader of the Chinese revolutionary party. At that time, the Qing government hated him bitterly and the exiles were in adversity. Thus, the name of Sun Wen became a symbol of revolution. It could not be replaced by any name of his revolutionary contemporaries.

Being an illustrious personage in the early stage of the revolution, Sun Yat-sen could not take part in the revolutionary activities in China. Therefore, he lost a chance to personally lay down a solid foundation for political and social activities. However, his long-term activities in foreign countries enabled him to have a direct understanding of the political and social systems in Western countries. In the early 1920's he initially put forward the three people's principles--nationalism, democracy and the people's livelihood. He put forth the slogan of nationalism in calling on people to drive out the Manchus. This became the best slogan in arousing the masses and giving impetus to the revolutionary movements. The Tongmenghui founded in 1905 used this slogan in uniting the Xingzhonghui, the Huaxinghui, the Guangfuhui and other revolutionary organizations.

Because of its adoption of the three people's principles, the Tongmenghui became a revolutionary organization which bore a deeper mark of bourgeois democracy than Xingzhonghui, Huaxinghui and Guangfuhui. In 1906 at the celebration of MIN BAO's [PEOPLE'S JOURNAL] first anniversary, Sun Yat-sen said that it was necessary to further eliminate the ideology upheld by the Han emperors even after the victory of the anti-Manchu revolution. He strongly advocated the establishment of a republic system. Sun Yat-sen's ideas on resolutely abandoning autocratic monarchy and establishing a republic won extensive support and became a guiding principle of the revolutionary movement.

In order to unite all anti-Manchu forces, Sun Yat-sen made repeated attempts to cooperate with Kang Yuwei and Liang Qichao, who were regarded as rebels by the Qing government. However, he did not succeed in cooperating with Kang Yuwei because the latter thought that he was the emperor's teacher, persistently stood on the side of the emperor and even refused to meet Sun Yat-sen, who was only an ordinary civilian. The revolutionaries and the emperor's supporters tried to win over the masses among the Overseas Chinese and their contradictions sharpened. Then, Sun Yat-sen began to realize that "making revolution and supporting the emperor were two separate things" and could not be mixed up. In the spring of 1903 in Honolulu, he started to criticize the emperor's supporters. In 1905 when the Tongmenghui was founded, its official newspaper--MIN BAO--started a debate with XINMINCHONGBAO [NEW PEOPLE'S MISCELLANY]. The debate between the two sides reached a peak. The nature of this debate was political rather than academic. It centered on the most urgent political question in the last years of the Qing Dynasty--whether there should be revolution or a constitution. Despite the serious one-sidedness and naivety revealed by both sides, the revolutionaries made a major achievement in this debate. It further spread the ideas of driving out the Manchus and establishing a republic. This put the XINMINCHONGBAO in a passive position. If Sun Yat-sen had not launched this debate, the aim of the revolution would have been vague, the revolutionary willpower would have slackened and the revolutionary forces would not have been united and inspired. Then it would have taken a longer time to overthrow the Qing Dynasty through revolutionary struggles.

According to Sun Yat-sen, the revolution in the last years of the Qing Dynasty consisted of 10 uprisings, from the 1895 Guangzhou uprising launched by the Xingzhonghui to the 1911 Guangzhou uprising launched by the Tongmenghui. Most of these uprisings could not have been launched without his leadership and organization. Despite their failure, all these uprisings dealt heavy blows to the Qing Dynasty and encouraged the revolutionaries. Sun Yat-sen had a noble character peculiar to revolutionaries. He was confident of the future of revolution and he showed great foresight at critical moments. The Human revolutionary party members proved themselves resolute followers of Sun Yat-sen. They were not depressed on hearing of the failure of the Guangzhou uprising. Instead, they continued to launch further uprisings.

4. Why Were Members of Revolutionary Parties Not Able To Preserve Their Political Power?

The bourgeois political rule originated in the modern relations of production. Without establishing modern relations of production, it is impossible for the bourgeois political rule to have a stable existence. The 1911 revolution overthrew the rule of the Qing Dynasty and set up a republic, but the bourgeoisie was far from being mature enough to independently found this system and take political power into its own hands. Besides, we must also notice that because of special historical conditions in China, China's bourgeoisie especially lacked independence. Few of the Chinese bourgeois elements had formerly been workshop owners. Most of them had formerly been bureaucrats, compradors, landlords and merchants. After these people became members of the bourgeoisie, they preserved for a long time the ideological and psychological features of the classes or strata to which they had formerly belonged. Moreover, they had not cut off their economic ties with the feudal economy. This resulted in their taking a political attitude of attaching themselves in varying degrees to the classes or strata to which they had once belonged.

In addition, the fact that China was a vast centralized autocratic empire with many administrative levels and that its feudal rule was particularly well-organized seriously prevented the bourgeoisie from forming a nationwide, unified and independent political force. The Tongmenghui established in 1905 was only an alliance of small anti-Manchu revolutionary groups in several places. We cannot regard it as a unified and independent political organization of the bourgeoisie in China. Most bourgeois intellectuals with advanced thinking supported Sun Yat-sen and they were in a leading position in the Tongmenghui. This determined that the objective of struggle was bourgeois in nature. Therefore, Tongmenghui was first and foremost a revolutionary organization which represented the interests of the bourgeoisie and the revolution it led was a revolution of a bourgeois nature. However, we cannot regard Tongmenghui and China's bourgeoisie as one and the same thing. Bourgeois constitutionalist groups which had closer relations with China's bourgeoisie appeared only after 1906 and they had a strong local color. The preparatory constitutional society and the constitutional society were not so much confined to a certain locality. Other societies such as Hubei's constitutional preparation society, Guizhou's constitutional preparation society and Guangdong's merchants' autonomy society were merely local organizations formed by local gentry.

Nationwide unified and independent political action by the bourgeoisie began only with the upsurge of petitions to the parliament in 1910. Even then, ties between organizations in different places were still very weak. The establishment of the constitutional friends society on the eve of the Wuchang uprising in 1911 showed the tendency of bourgeois political unification, and independence had taken another step forward. However, this situation appeared at a time when the Qing Dynasty's autocratic rule was quickly disintegrating and a new ruling force had not yet taken shape. As soon as the rule of the Qing Dynasty collapsed, a republic was set up and Yuan Shikai became president. The constitutional friends' society became lax and divided and much of it went over to Yuan Shikai. Not even the shadow of a unified bourgeois political party could be seen. Members of revolutionary parties also experienced the same process, that is, becoming lax, divided and disorganized. It was of course impossible for a class which was itself very weak and which could not form a unified and independent political force to take political power into its own hands.

In studying the 1911 revolution, we find an extremely special situation, that is, after political power was set up through revolution there was not a class which really acted as its firm supporter. As pointed out above, members of bourgeois revolutionary parties only won a relatively unanimous support of the bourgeoisie over a very short period. Not long after the founding of the republic, this kind of support disappeared. Did other classes and strata support them? It was obvious that the landlord comprador class did not support them. Did the peasants support them? No. The greatest unwise move of members of revolutionary parties was that they did not earnestly arouse the peasants and the peasants were not benefited by the revolution. The Overseas Chinese once gave great support to the revolutionary movement. But after the Wuchang uprising, people were intoxicated with illusions of the "success of the revolution" and the Overseas Chinese never gave them substantial support afterwards. Sun Yat-sen once hoped to win sympathy and support from capitalist powers. When he heard news about the success of the Wuchang uprising, he abandoned his strong desire to return to China and "determined to make his efforts first in foreign affairs" engaging in vain in diplomatic negotiations. The imperialists had already selected Yuan Shikai as their agent and gave him much financial support.

In this way, not long after the 1911 revolution, members of revolutionary parties and the political regime led by them soon lost all support and could not cope at all with the political and military pressure of Yuan Shikai, who had great counterrevolutionary strength. Before and after the Wuchang uprising, most members of revolutionary parties including Sun Yat-sen, had not seriously thought of the problem of how to preserve the revolutionary political power after the revolution. Sun Yat-sen wanted to enthusiastically develop industry and commerce and make his contribution to the country's prosperity.

Others wished to resign after the success of the revolution. Quite a number of other people were ready to ask for rewards for their meritorious deeds. They were out for power and money and wanted to be new nobles of the republic. This gave rise to two kinds of results. One was that the revolutionary parties themselves became lax and divided and then collapsed and were no longer a central force attracting the masses and consolidating political power. Another was that members of revolutionary parties were anxious to negotiate peace. They thought that once the Qing emperor gave up his throne the revolution would succeed. They were not in the least ideologically prepared for political struggle after the success of the revolution.

One month after the Wuchang uprising, Huang Xing wrote a letter to Yuan Shikai, saying, "I am fully aware that your capability exceeds mine by a millionfold." I hope that "with qualifications similar to those of Napoleon and Washington, you will perform meritorious deeds similar to theirs." As a matter of fact, how could Yuan Shikai be compared to Napoleon or Washington? Before returning to China, Sun Yat-sen also sent a telegram to the military government, saying, "I have heard that Mr Li wants to recommend Mr Yuan. If he is competent for the job, I think that is all right. In short, all depends on the candidate's competence. Our wish is to consolidate the foundation of our country earlier." He also agreed to compromise with Yuan Shikai. However, Sun Yat-sen had more political considerations than Huang Xing. His greatest worry was that if the Qing Dynasty was not overthrown, the revolution would meet with the same failure as that of Taiping Tianguo the moment the Qing Dynasty got foreign aid. Therefore, he held that making use of Yuan Shikai to force the Qing emperor to give up his throne was an important strategy to win victory for the revolution. The problem was that Sun Yat-sen had never been able to set up a strong revolutionary organization and his strategical view had not been understood by most of the members of revolutionary parties. He had no armed forces under him either. So it was difficult for him to have a trial of strength with Yuan Shikai.

Of course, we cannot say that members of revolutionary parties casually threw away the fruits of the revolution which they had won with their sacrifice and struggle. They had tried hard to compel Yuan Shikai to submit and to be loyal to the system of the republic. They mainly adopted two measures: One was to make Nanjing the capital so that Yuan Shikai would be away from the lair of old power and would have to take office in the south which had been baptized by the revolution. The second was to formulate the "provisional constitution" for Yuan Shikai to follow. Members of revolutionary parties expected that these two measures could force Yuan Shikai to submit completely. However, Yuan Shikai paid no attention to them. The first one was never practiced and the second one was a mere scrap of paper without any binding force. He went further to carry out plots and schemes and pressed forward steadily.

However, Sun Yat-sen still did not see Yuan Shikai's true colors. In August 1912, Sun Yat-sen was invited to meet Yuan Shikai in Beijing. He met him on several occasions but he made a wrong judgment of Yuan Shikai, thinking that "there is nothing suspicious about him." Later, he wrote a letter to comrades abroad, saying, "doubts and suspicions between the south and north have melted like ice." This leader of revolutionary parties did not have the slightest idea what Yuan Shikai was up to.

The fact that the bourgeois republican system failed not long after the 1911 revolution shows that a constitution or any law will not be respected by those in power and will become a mere scrap of wastepaper without any practical significance if the legislators themselves do not have sufficient strength to enforce it and if the people and other representatives are not able to supervise its implementation. Song Jiaoren saw part of the problem and attempted to develop the strength of the political parties in order to give better play to the role of the parliament. He also strove to restrict the power of the president with a cabinet assuming responsibility in order to guard against a disguised restoration of autocratic monarchy.

Viewed from the need of the bourgeoisie to safeguard its political system, Mr Song could not be regarded as short-sighted. Nevertheless, he did not know much about Yuan Shikai and did not understand the complexity of political struggle. Consequently, he was the first man to die for his country after the founding of the republic.

In short, it was quite inevitable for members of bourgeois revolutionary parties to lose their political power regardless of whether we look at the actual strength of the bourgeoisie at the time of the 1911 revolution or the political experience of members of bourgeois revolutionary parties.

Some of the members of bourgeois revolutionary parties, with Sun Yat-sen as their representative, carried out a struggle after they had lost their political power just as they had done before the 1911 revolution. Subjectively speaking, they did not struggle for political power for the bourgeoisie alone but for the independence, democracy and prosperity of the whole country. They proved themselves to be selfless patriots and revolutionary democrats. After the October Revolution in Russia, Sun Yat-sen resolutely decided to integrate with the true and reliable revolutionary forces--the proletariat and the broad masses of peasants. This was a very brave action which could be taken only by an honest patriot. Sun Yat-sen also explained the three people's principles in a new light and put forth the three great policies of uniting with Russia, uniting with the CCP and giving assistance to peasants and workers. This directly linked China's old democratic revolution and new democratic revolution. This was a strategic decision he made after he had experienced numerous failures since he was engaged in revolutionary struggle and had summed up his experience. It was his greatest contribution to the cause of the Chinese revolution. The outstanding contribution and brilliant achievements made by Sun Yat-sen and members of bourgeois revolutionary parties which he represented are indelible. As time passes, their significance will be understood even more clearly by the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ZHOU, WHAMPOA MILITARY ACADEMY

HK210345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Li Yibin [26.1 5030 1755]: "Zhou Enlai and the Whampoa Military Academy"]

[Text] Comrade Zhou Enlai was an outstanding general as well as a great politician. The magnificent history of the Chinese revolutionary wars is permeated with his painstaking care and wisdom. His military career began in the Whampoa Military Academy.

The Whampoa Military Academy was founded in May 1924. It was a product of the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party and was the result of the lessons Dr Sun Yat-sen had drawn from the repeated setbacks in his revolutionary career. At its opening ceremony, Dr Sun Yat-sen said that in the past because "there was only the struggle of a revolutionary party but no struggle of a revolutionary army, the ordinary officials and warlords controlled the republic and our revolution could not win a thorough victory." He said that we must set up such an academy and build up a revolutionary army. The great victory of the October Revolution and the sincere help given him by the Chinese Communist Party made Dr Sun Yat-sen see the bright future when he was wondering how to find a way out for the revolution and feeling low. He gradually realized that the Chinese revolution would achieve nothing unless it followed the example of Russia. As soon as the Whampoa Military Academy was founded, the party representative system and the Political Department were set up there to follow the example of the Red Army. This was the first time in our history that political sectors were set up to conduct political work in a Chinese army.

Comrade Zhou Enlai came to the Whampoa Military Academy to take up the office as director of the Political Department there in November 1924 according to past written records. Shortly after his return from Europe, Zhou Enlai was invited by Sun Yat-sen and Liao Zhongkai (then the party representative in the Whampoa Military Academy) and sent by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to take charge of the Political Department in the academy. At that time he was only 26 years old but his vigorous revolutionary fighting will, passionate patriotism, selfless work style and brilliant talents as a leader deeply impressed the teachers and students there and won for him their respect. He did not remain there for a long time (he left the academy in July or August 1925 to work in the first army of the national revolutionary army and later he came to make speeches in the academy time and again.) But he made many creative contributions as a pioneer of the political work of the army. The effective political work under his leadership succeeded in training many young revolutionary armymen who were the mainstay of the eastern expedition, in suppressing the rebellion of Yang and Liu and in the northern expedition. At that time, the Whampoa Military Academy became a revolutionary banner and a place where youths throughout the country longed to go. It became the "center of the national revolution."

Here we are going to give an account of Comrade Zhou Enlai's main historical achievements in the Whampoa Military Academy.

First, he applied the theory of Marxism to expound the nature and role of the army and the fundamental tasks of the political work in the army. He said in his "Political Work in the Army," "The army is only a means---a weapon, which can be used by anybody," "the capitalists use the army to oppress workers and peasants and the imperialists use it to suppress the revolutionary movements in the colonies, to show off their power or to oppress the revolutionary movements in their own countries." Similarly, the oppressed nation of China and other oppressed weak nations will also use the armed forces set up by themselves to overthrow imperialism and warlords when they become aware of the oppression of the imperialists and warlords." At that time Zhou Enlai began to understand the vital importance of the army in the Chinese revolution. He said, "The organization of the army is of very great significance and it is the pioneer for realizing our theory." ("Autograph Book for the Fourth Year Graduates" of the Whampoa Military Academy) Comrade Mao Zedong said in his "Problems of War and Strategy," during the 3 or 4 years since its founding our party "failed to grasp the importance of engaging itself directly in preparations for war and in the organization of armed forces; nevertheless after 1924 when it began to participate in the Whampoa Military Academy, it entered a new stage and began to see the importance of military affairs." Zhou Enlai was a representative of the communists who began to see the importance of military affairs.

On their way in the eastern expedition, Zhou Enlai made a speech in Tongwan in which he made an analysis of the diametrical difference between the new and the old army and explained the role of political work in building up a new type of revolutionary army. He said that the reason why the revolutionary party had strived for decades without success was "because most of the armies are leftovers from the former Qing Dynasty and even those armies that have been recruited recently have been organized in accordance with the system left over by the former Qing Dynasty. Such armies know nothing of the people's sufferings nor of political significance." In order to achieve the revolution, "we must have an army that is truly revolutionary and can be used by the people." That was why in the army "political education should be added to military education to tell them how China has been oppressed by the foreign powers and the warlords at home and to tell them the sufferings of the workers, peasants and commercial and other circles." (Shanghai REPUBLIC DAILY 18 February 1925)

Second, he formulated a series of political work systems to intensify political education. In the Whampoa Military Academy both the new three people's principles and communism could be propagated in its political education. It had been stipulated in the academy that its students could read books either on socialism or on communism and Marxism. The "program for political training course" made by its Political Department assigned eight subjects on politics to the students among which "analysis of imperialism" and "history of the development of society" were listed as important parts of the program. All these facilitated the propaganda and spreading of revolutionary ideology and Marxist theory. To persist in consistent political work, a series of political work systems were formulated and "political speeches" were given at regular intervals to make revolutionary propaganda against imperialism and feudalism. Liao Zhongkai, Yun Daiying, Xiao Chunyu and Wu Yuzhang were all invited to make speeches there. The students held platoon-scale "political discussion meetings" at regular intervals and in these meetings they mainly discussed the situation at home and abroad and the major issues in various periods. There were also "political question boxes" in the academy and the students could put the political questions they found difficult into the box and the political instructors would explain them. Later, the Political Department edited the questions and their answers by Yun Daiying, Xiao Chunyu and Wu Yuzhang into a "Collection of Political Questions and Their Answers," a book of more than 100,000 characters, which was an important textbook of great relevance for making propaganda on Marxism and revolutionary ideology.

Third, he led the student regiments of the academy to take part in the first eastern expedition. At that time the revolutionary power in Guangdong was very unstable and suffered the attacks of enemies from both within and without. Chen Junming who was entrenched in the areas along the Dongjiang River constituted the greatest threat to the revolution. To consolidate the revolutionary base in Guangdong, the eastern expedition began in February 1925. As director of the Political Department, Zhou Enlai took part in leading the student regiments of the academy in fighting in the right wing of the first eastern expedition. During a period of less than 2 months, this newly emerging revolutionary crack force carried all before it and won every battle. The first eastern expedition ended in victory under a situation whereby the enemy was stronger than us and far outnumbered us. Recalling the history of this event Zhou Enlai said later, "wasn't it a miracle from the pure military viewpoint that the mere addition of a couple of regiments consisting of only a few thousand troops (the student regiments of the academy--the writer) played a vital role in defeating Chen Junming whom the combined force of 200,000 troops from Guangdong, Hunan and Yunnan had been unable to defeat for years before these regiments were added to them? That was because the two newly established regiments were a new type of revolutionary troops and were troops based on the political work of the three people's principles. Their political power outstripped the enemy, raised their combat effectiveness and guaranteed the unity of the troops themselves and the unity between the troops and the people." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" p 93) Before and during the eastern expedition battles, the Political Department time and again encouraged the officers and soldiers to fight bravely for the "salvation of the nation and the people" and exhorted that they "must take good care of the people and must not harass them." They paid great attention to making propaganda among the masses and organizing them and formed a propaganda team before setting out, which conducted widespread propaganda everywhere it went laying emphasis on making clear the aim of the eastern expedition, and calling on the masses in all circles to fight shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary army. At the gettogether of the Tongwan branch chamber of commerce and the citizens there, Zhou Enlai said, "it is for the purpose of removing the sufferings of the people that the troops of our academy have set out on this expedition. However, to attain this end, we cannot rely totally on the troops of our academy because there are too few of them, and without the help of the people we would not be equal to this task. Therefore, we earnestly hope the people in Tongwan County will fully cooperate with us so as to help bring about the success of the revolution."

The Political Department also paid attention to disintegrating the enemy force. It exposed Chen Junming to the officers and men of the enemy forces in his true colors. In the leaflets it issued, it listed Chen's crimes in betraying Sun Yat-sen, colluding with Duan Qirui and cruelly oppressing the people and called on the enemy officers and men to forsake darkness for light by "revolting and crossing over to strike back at the counter-revolutionary Chen!"

Fourth, he set up the leftist organization "Association of Young Armymen" to counter the right wing of the Kuomintang. Under Zhou's direct leadership and with his support, the "Association of Young Armymen" formally announced its founding on February 1925. This was a leftist organization formed jointly by the communists and communist league members in the Whampoa Military Academy and revolutionary army men from other military schools with the communists and communist league members as its mainstay. Jiang Xianyun, Zhou Yiqun and Wang Yifei were among its important members. The declaration it issued on its establishment correctly analyzed the situation in China and pointed out, that the aggression and exploitation of the imperialists had turned our country into a semicolonial country, and that the warlords were fighting against each other with the support of imperialists; therefore, our country had been thrown into chaos and disturbances caused by bandit troops, warlords and imperialists. The declaration called on revolutionary army men to rally together to overthrow the rule of imperialists and their lackeys, the warlords. Thanks to the vigorous role played by communists this organization grew rapidly and its members spread all over the country and totaled over 20,000. They played a prominent role in various revolutionary activities and were fairly influential. The clear-cut stand and revolutionary activities of the "Association of Young Armymen" frightened a few rightists. On 24 April 1925, the anticommunist students in the Whampoa Military Academy ganged up to formally set up the rightist organization "Society of the Principles of Sun Wen." It was headed by He Zhonghan, Miao Bin and others, and was supported by the rightists in the military academy such as Wang Bailing. They issued publications and distributed leaflets to wantonly attack and calumniate the "Association of Young Armymen." Zhou Enlai supported the "Association of Young Armymen" to counter tit for tat the attacks of the "Society of the Principles of Sun Wen." As a result, the reactionary arrogance of the "society" was punctured, its impact reduced and the revolutionary force got the upper hand.

The revolutionary practice of Comrade Zhou Enlai vigorously promoted the construction of the military academy and the development of the revolutionary war at that time and also provided experience and trained the mainstay for the later founding of the workers and peasants Red Army directly under our party. He was a great forerunner of our party in carrying out political work in the army.

DROUGHT, INSECTS AFFECT AUTUMN CROPS IN JIANGXI

OW181623 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] At a meeting on 14 September, the Jiangxi provincial people's government analyzed the present situation of drought and insect problems and studied measures for overcoming them. The provincial government calls on all localities to further strengthen leadership over the efforts to combat droughts and eliminate insects and arouse the broad masses of rural cadres and people to resolutely do a good job in combating droughts and eliminating insect pests in order to reap good harvests of late rice.

The meeting held: The situation of agricultural production in Jiangxi was excellent and the province reaped bumper harvests of early rice in the first half of 1981. When we entered the second half of the year, the late autumn crop growth showed promise, good harvests were in sight and we had high hopes of gathering good agricultural harvests throughout the year. However, since the beginning of August, most areas in the province have had very little rain and suffered high temperatures and a high rate of evaporation. The drought has become worse and spread. According to statistics based on reports by various localities on 10 September, the drought has affected 8.76 million mu of late autumn crops in the province. The drought has also caused insect infestation. Although most areas have had some rain in last few days, the drought in those areas is still becoming worse because the rain was insufficient, with the exception of only a few counties where the drought has been somewhat alleviated. In order to overcome the drought and insect pests, the provincial people's government has issued an urgent circular on combating drought and eliminating insect pests and held one meeting after another to study how to solve such problems as the supply of fuel oil, electricity and insecticides for combating the drought and killing insect pests. The provincial people's government has supplied in a timely manner some diesel oil to various localities to support their struggle to combat the drought and protect grain crops. The party committees and governments at all levels in various prefectures, municipalities and counties are presently taking the job of combating the drought and eliminating insect pests as their central task in rural areas. They have assigned personnel to work at the forefront of the natural disasters and organized the cadres and the people to actively wage a struggle to combat the drought and eliminate insect pests. More than 1.2 million people with electric motors, diesel engines and other water-pumping machinery approximating 1 million horsepower are engaged in combating the drought in the province. The commune members have furnished more than 500,000 tools for combating the drought, such as wheelbarrows, hand carts, irrigation buckets and water pails. As a result of the active struggle to combat the drought, some drought-affected crops have been watered and saved. Nevertheless, with the drought constantly worsening, some small ponds and reservoirs have dried up and water sources are becoming more and more scarce.

The meeting emphasized: As we are at a crucial moment when the double-cropping late rice is forming spikes and needs watering, the drought and insect pests are seriously threatening the late rice harvest. We should make every effort to overcome the drought and insect infestation and reap a good harvest of late rice. This struggle is a key to ensuring good harvests for the whole year. The leading cadres at all levels should firmly strengthen their leadership over the job of combating droughts and eliminating insect pests. The principal leading cadres should go to the forefront to educate the cadres and people so that the latter fully understand the great political significance of a bumper late rice harvest and know the favorable conditions for overcoming the drought and insect infestation. The cadres and people should be told to overcome pessimism, correct the passive attitude of waiting for rains, improve water management, strive to find new water sources and conserve water.

They should be told to take effective measures and concentrate manpower and material resources to overcome the drought and insect infestation and reap a good harvest of late rice. The departments concerned should conserve fuel oil and electricity, guarantee the supply of oil, electricity and insecticides and make great efforts to support the struggle waged by various localities to combat the drought and eliminate insect pests.

SHANDONG STRIVES TO OVERCOME EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

SK220504 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Chinese 2300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Summary] Shandong Province has been suffering from a drought of severity rarely seen in history. Large and medium-sized reservoirs have only little water left; small reservoirs and many riverways have virtually dried up. The underground water level has dropped by 3-4 meters in most areas and by 10 meters in some areas. Over 50 million mu of farmland were affected by the drought, 25 million of them seriously. This not only seriously hampers the growth of late-autumn crops, but also presents enormous barriers to the sowing of wheat. As of 19 September, only 6 percent of the 55 million mu of wheat the province plans to cultivate this year has been sown. Most of the 55 million mu needs irrigation and, what is worse, no water resources have been found so far for 15 million mu of wheat fields. Yantai Prefecture has sent 12,000 government functionaries to help the masses combat drought and has irrigated 2.5 million mu of late-autumn crops as of now. Weifang Prefecture mobilized 2.8 million people and 42,000 vehicles and farm machines to combat the drought on a daily basis. The prefecture has irrigated 480,000 mu and cultivated 116,000 mu of wheat. It also dispatched 500 vehicles to deliver drinking water to the masses. At present, over 23 million people in the province are engaged in combatting drought. So far, they have irrigated 6 million mu and sown 320,000 mu of farmland.

SHANGHAI INSTITUTE PRAISED FOR CRITICISM PRACTICES

OW180137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--While strengthening the leadership over ideological work, the party committee of the Shanghai municipal laser technology institute has conscientiously conducted criticism and self-criticism, thereby promoting scientific research and the work in all fields.

The institute party committee conducts criticism and self-criticism at its democratic meetings on a regular basis. In the first half of this year, the plant under the institute failed to fulfill production, thus affecting the progress of scientific research. The institute party committee called a meeting to discuss the failure to exercise effective leadership over the plant. Party committee members personally in charge of the work took the initiative to assume the responsibility. The party committee made a self-criticism at the general meeting of the institute. After the meeting, the party committee secretary led concerned personnel to go down to the plant to investigate and study and find out the crux of the problem. The plant's production has improved as a result of the adoption of appropriate measures.

The Shanghai laser technology institute party committee dares to criticize unhealthy practices. After an unreasonable demand for a new work assignment and wage adjustment was turned down by the authorities, a worker of the machinery workshop of the plant under the institute first slowed down his work, then took leave without reason and finally complained about the party leadership in public. The institute party committee took a clear-cut stand in criticizing and handling this incident. On the basis of the repeated education given by the workshop party branch, a member of the institute party committee was assigned to have a private talk with this worker, teaching him the four fundamental principles and pointing out the error of his action.

At the same time, the party committee member patiently explained to the worker the party's relevant policies and regulations, analyzed his case and clearly pointed out to the worker that his demands could not be met. Through repeated criticism and education, the worker began to realize his mistake and expressed his willingness to obey the work assignment. He has started to go to work regularly.

Whether criticizing an individual or a phenomenon, the Shanghai laser technology institute party committee has always conducted earnest investigation and study. While criticizing, the party committee has persisted in the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient" so that those criticized can be sincerely convinced. A member of the institute party committee took home some articles from the office for daily private use, thus creating some repercussions within the institute. After learning of this case, the institute party committee first ordered the party group and branch to which this party member belonged to hold meetings to help him and then assigned four party committee members to have private talks with him, analyzing his mistake in a sincere hope that he would mend the error. As this party member raised his consciousness, he made self-examination at two party branch meetings and voluntarily returned and compensated for the loss of the articles he had taken. In order to enforce strict party discipline and educate everyone in the institute, the party committee took disciplinary action against the party member.

In conducting criticism and self-criticism, the Shanghai laser technology institute party committee has paid attention to combining criticism of unhealthy phenomena with raising the ideological awareness and improving the work and combining commendation with criticism. Last April, the institute launched "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities among the cadres and masses of the whole institute, urging them to learn from the advanced and see where they lag behind, and adopted 18 regulations. Later, a general inspection was carried out within the institute. At present, the institute has been praised by higher authorities for good order in scientific research and production.

SHANGHAI COMMENTATOR ON ART, LITERATURE LEADERSHIP

OWL71255 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Report on 17 September WENXUE BAO commentator's article: "To Overcome the Lax and Weak Condition, It Is Imperative To Achieve Two Unity's"]

[Text] The article says: For the sake of the party's cause in literature and art and in order for our literature and art to contribute to building a socialist spiritual civilization and thereby promote the socialist material civilization in our country, we must overcome the lax and weak state of leadership on the literary and art front.

How can it be overcome? We hold that it is necessary to achieve two unity's. First, the literary and art circles must be united as one politically with the party Central Committee. Second, the literary and art circles themselves must be united as one. Uniting as one politically with the party Central Committee is the precondition for the literary and art circles to unite with each other as one. Without the former, the latter is impossible.

Unity must have a basis. And this basis lies in the party Central Committee's guidelines. To be specific, these guidelines include mainly the four fundamental principles, the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk on problems on the ideological front and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out time and again: The essence of the four fundamental principles is party leadership. He has also said: The essence of liberalization is opposition to party leadership.

Therefore, to unite as one politically with the party Central Committee and to overcome the lax and weak state of leadership on the literary and art front, we think that it is very important to correctly understand the relationship between literature and art on the one hand and the party on the other. At present, many people are confused, even have erroneous ideas, on this question. The article then describes three manifestations of this issue:

The first manifestation is whether one recognizes proletarian literature and art as a component of the revolutionary cause, or as the work of just an individual or a small group. There are some literary and art workers, particularly young ones, who do not recognize literature and art as a part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. They think that literature and art is for individual expression. Their works are for themselves.

The second manifestation concerns the question of so-called creative freedom. Some comrades cite out of context a quotation from Lenin: "Everyone is free to write what he wants to write and say what he wants to say without any restrictions."

The third manifestation is the question of party spirit versus the people's character. There is the viewpoint that seems to regard the people's character as above and bigger than party spirit. Some writers regard the people and the party as opposed to one another, as if they, and not the party, represent the people, and as if they are wiser than the party, like saviors who stand above everything else.

The article says: Comrades in the literary and art circles must conduct serious criticism and self-criticism and use the method of criticism and self-criticism to solve these problems. Some wonder whether criticism will destroy creativity. We hold that correct criticism and self-criticism will only foster correct creative enthusiasm. They will never destroy correct creative enthusiasm, but will destroy incorrect creative enthusiasm.

ZHEJIANG SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESS OPENS 20 SEP

OW211105 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 104C GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] The third congress of the Zhejiang Provincial Scientific and Technological Association opened ceremoniously this afternoon in Hangzhou. Attending the congress are representatives from 69 provincial-level associations, societies and research organizations; representatives from scientific and technological associations of various prefectures, municipalities and counties in the province and their subordinate units as well as representatives from departments concerned, for a total of 630 participants. Among them are renowned and still aspiring scientists of the older generation, middle-aged scientific and technological workers who are in the prime of life and who have scored achievements in their work, and outstanding young people who have displayed their talents for the first time. They also include leading cadres on the scientific and technological front and industrial and agricultural innovators working at the forefront of production. Fifty women scientists and technicians are attending the congress, and people of She, Korean and other minority nationalities, Taiwan-born compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese are among the representatives.

The congress is being held in an excellent situation with staff members and workers on the scientific and technological front across the province seriously studying the resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, summing up their experience and continuing to scale new heights in science and technology.

The main tasks of the congress are: to thoroughly implement the guidelines set forth at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to put into practice the resolutions adopted at the 2d congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association, to eradicate the influence of leftist mistakes, to sum up the work of scientific and technological associations in the province, to gain further understanding of the nature, position and role of these organizations, and to formulate a work plan for the future. The congress will also mobilize all scientific and technological workers in the province to work hard with one mind and contribute their wisdom and strength to socialist modernization.

Among those attending the congress opening ceremony were leading comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial military district, including Chen Zuolin, Xue Ju, (Cui Jian), (Wang Jiayang), Liu Yifu, Liu Zizheng, He Kexi, Tang Yuanbing and (Zhou Pizhen).

(Cui Jian), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the opening ceremony on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. He said: In the last 3 years the provincial scientific and technological association has done a lot of work and scored considerable achievements under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee. He set forth the following demands on the work of scientific and technological associations:

1. Make clear the nature and position of scientific and technological associations and give full play to their unique role as mass organizations of science and technology.
2. Firmly implement the principle that science and technology should serve the purpose of developing the national economy.
3. Strengthen the structure of scientific and technological associations at all levels and of their subordinate units.

Concluding his address, Comrade (Cui Jian) pointed out: We firmly believe that the broad masses of scientific and technological workers in the province will live up to the expectations of the party and the people. Without doubt they will make still greater contributions to the development and prospering of our province's science and technology and to the acceleration of socialist modernization under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee.

The opening ceremony was officiated by (Li Wenzhu), executive chairman of the congress. (Chen Li), vice chairman of the provincial scientific and technological association, gave the opening address.

Also present at the opening ceremony were Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association, and (Zhang Daoshi), vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial Scientific and Technological Association. Responsible persons of the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial women's federation, the provincial federation of literary and art circles, the provincial Overseas Chinese federation and other mass organizations and responsible persons of pertinent departments of the province and Hangzhou municipality were invited to the opening ceremony. They delivered messages of greetings on the occasion.

BRIEFS

ANHUI FLUE-CURED TOBACCO--Anhui Province has reaped a bumper harvest of flue-cured tobacco this year. The total output is expected to reach 1.5 million dan. As of 15 September, the province had procured some 870,500 dan of tobacco, more than double the figure for total procurement last year. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin
1100 GMT 18 Sep 81 OW]

TYPHOON CAUSES DAMAGE IN EASTERN GUANGDONG

HK230158 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The No 16 strong typhoon of this year crossed the coast at Lufeng County between 0400 and 0500 on 22 September. Since the typhoon covered a large area and lasted a long time, some damage was done to power and telecommunications lines, houses, sugarcane, fruit and other crops, and water conservancy projects in Shantou Prefecture. Power lines in Lufeng County were blown down, and telephone communications on most communes in Huilai, Chaoyang, Chaoan and Puning Counties were cut. According to statistics, 210,000 mu of sugarcane in the prefecture were blown down or destroyed. Many Chaozhou oranges were also blown down. Three people were killed by collapsing houses.

HUBEI FORUM STUDIES RAILWAY SECURITY PROBLEMS

OW220646 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The forum sponsored by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government on tidying up the province's railway social order concluded yesterday. The forum relayed for implementation the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and the instructions of leading comrades at the central level on tidying up railway social order. It also analyzed the current railway social order situation in the province and studied and worked out measures for strengthening the work in this respect.

Our province has some 1,400 kilometers of railways running through more than 30 counties and municipalities. Railway transportation has a significant bearing on the program of the four modernizations. As pointed out by the comrades attending the forum, poor railway social order is attributed to the following:

1. In some localities and units, the leaders have an inadequate understanding of the importance of tidying up railway social order. Measures in this regard have not been put into effect nor have the masses been really mobilized to do the work.
2. Punishment given to criminal elements are not prompt and severe enough. There is a lack of relentlessness in dealing with those seriously disrupting railway social order.
3. Some railway departments are poorly managed. They have no strict rules and rigorous discipline, and there are many loopholes. This provides the criminal elements with an opportunity to carry out their activities.
4. There is a lack of close coordination between the railway departments and other units. Consequently, effective measures such as the comprehensive control measure to prevent crimes have not been implemented.

In view of the current state of railway social order in our province, the participating comrades pointed out: It is imperative to fully understand the importance and urgency of tidying up our railway social order, extensively mobilize the masses to resolutely check the trends of theft and looting, and deal firm, hard and prompt blows, according to the law, at those active criminals who have seriously disrupted railway social order. In the meantime serious efforts should be made to tidy up the order within the railway departments, pay attention to implementing comprehensive control measures and incessantly consolidate the achievements in this regard.

Attending the forum were some 170 people including party and government leaders responsible for government and judicial work in the prefectures, municipalities and counties along the railway lines in the province, directors of public security departments and bureaus as well as responsible comrades of railway departments, the Chang Jiang transport administration, the provincial military district and pertinent provincial bureaus and committees. (Li Wei), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and (Li Jun), vice provincial governor, addressed the forum.

HAINAN LEADER OUTLINES CURRENT PROBLEMS, TASKS

HK170821 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Summary] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee held a gathering of leading personnel of the regional organs on 14 September to sum up experiences in studying the documents of the sixth plenary session. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Luo Tian gave a summation speech. He spoke on the following issues:

1. Continue to study the resolution in depth and unify thinking with its basic conclusions, get a correct understanding of the party's achievements and errors over the past 32 years, and continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology. "While eliminating the influence of leftist ideology, it is also necessary to study and implement the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, and solve the problems of lax and weak leadership. We must in particular oppose the erroneous trend of departing from party leadership and the socialist track and pursuing bourgeois liberalization.
- "2. Strengthen revolutionary unity and solve problems of unity between party and people, between the army and local authorities, between different nationalities, and between local cadres and those from elsewhere. We must promote great unity, respect each other, learn from each other's strong points to make up for our defects, and unite the forces of all sectors to promote Hainan's modernization drive."
3. All party members and cadres must work hard to promote production and economic construction. "Our economic work is facing many difficulties and problems. The main ones are: people's minds have not been sufficiently emancipated, and the influence of leftist ideology has not been completely eliminated; and there are still rather serious unhealthy trends in the party. Hence, in carrying out economic construction, we must further emancipate our minds, open up to the outside world, relax the domestic policies, hand down powers to the lower levels, and practice the special policy and flexible measures given Hainan by the central and provincial authorities. We must in particular lay stress on 'responsibility' and promote economic responsibility systems."
4. Work hard to tidy up social order, strengthen party leadership over political and legal work and promote the building of the political and legal force. "We must promptly crack major cases, dig out criminal gangs, and severely and rapidly punish according to law active criminals who commit murder, arson, theft, rape and other crimes that seriously endanger social order."
5. Improve the party's work style. It is necessary to strictly observe party discipline and strengthen discipline and strengthen discipline inspection work, and to wage resolute struggle against unhealthy phenomena.

In conclusion Luo Tian called on the assembly to bring into play the spirit of the foolish old man moving the mountain and promote economic construction in Hainan.

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK220338 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Summary] The 11th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang on 21 September. Chairman Xu Jiansheng presiding. Vice Governor Shen Yunpu delivered a report on the drought and self-salvation through production in the province. Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Dai Xiaodong, Luo Dengyi, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin and Meng Ziming attended the meeting. Present as observers were provincial Higher People's Court President Shi Wenli, Deputy Procurator (Zhang Wuyun), and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned.

SICHUAN SEEKS LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION INCREASE

OW221350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Chengdu, September 22 (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province, which was hit by floods in mid-July and mid-August, has launched a mass mobilization to achieve a monthly output value increase of 20 percent in light industry from now to the end of December over the monthly average in the first six months of this year. This would enable them to meet light industrial targets for the year, provincial authorities announced.

The mobilization was proposed at a recent provincial conference of light industrial factory directors.

Production has resumed in all 200 light industrial factories where production stopped as a result of the floods caused by overflowing rivers. About 90 percent of them have reached pre-flood production levels. One hundred and eighty-three collectives and 824 individuals were commended at the conference for their role in restoring production.

YUNNAN COMMENTATOR ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK210654 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism Must Not Be Discarded"]

[Text] Full of the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, the 6th Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee summed up the historical experience practically and correctly. This indicates that our party is a serious and mature party, and is also the embodiment of our party's great strength and confidence. The party Central Committee has done well in conducting criticism and self-criticism, thus taking the lead and setting an example for us. In studying the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we must develop the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and learn to use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to strengthen unity and improve work.

The situation of the province's literary and artistic circles, theoretical circles and press and publishing circles is fine, and notable progress has been made in these sectors. But we must take note of the fact that there is weak and lax leadership in the ideological front. Today, erroneous tendencies cannot be criticized; if they are, this is called using a big stick and it is not easy to make self-criticism. Facts show that there are some people who want to depart from the socialist road, evade party leadership and advocate bourgeois liberalization. However, in dealing with these phenomena, some localities and comrades look but do not see and with folded arms let things slide. This state of affairs merits greater attention.

Criticism and self-criticism is one of the three big work styles of the party. Erroneous tendencies of all types must be seriously criticized. The moment some people learn of criticism being practiced, they are disgusted, resist and oppose it, and they show unprincipled sympathy and support for those who are criticized. Some people who formerly were not extraordinary become heroes when they are criticized. This is an extremely abnormal state of affairs. We should make an analysis of it. Why are some people so disgusted with criticism? There are social and historical reasons for it. During the 10 chaotic years, criticism and self-criticism was seriously distorted and undermined. Some people took advantage of criticism to make people the targets of criticism and attack and do people harm. Whoever was criticizing by name would be thoroughly and completely finished. At that time, this malpractice was called opening a way by mass criticism. Criticism was used as a big stick in paving a way. Therefore it is understandable that on learning of criticism, some people still have a lingering fear and a strong aversion to it. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in regard to criticism and self-criticism, our party has been bringing order out of chaos, and the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism is being revived and carried forward. In order to correct party work style and the practice of society, and to promote the advance of society, it is imperative that correct criticism must not be discarded. Wherever there is an absence of criticism and self-criticism, the philistine and decadent bad practices will multiply; the healthy tendencies will not be fostered and the unhealthy ones will not be overcome. This state of affairs does exist in some localities and units. There is weak leadership over ideological work there. Those comrades who do their work enthusiastically, and who are honest and upright and dare to struggle against erroneous tendencies, unhealthy trends and evil practices are isolated while those who try to be on good terms with everybody, turn a blind eye and take no interest in matters of right and wrong are regarded as good people. This is incompatible with the fine tradition of our party. This state of affairs should be changed and criticism should be carried out justly and forcefully.

Those who blindly oppose criticism fall into three categories: Those in the first category are people who regard themselves as infallible. They have no desire to investigate how things stand and always regard themselves as being terrific and feel they understand everything. Those in the second category are people who have certain erroneous sentiments and have preconceived ideas in approaching problems. Those in the third category are people who have ulterior motives. These people are small in number. They oppose correct criticism but support criticizing those who advocate practicing correct criticism. We must make a concrete analysis of the above-mentioned conditions and then we will definitely understand how things stand.

We must uphold correct criticism and self-criticism. It will not do to neglect ideological work and neglect the practice of criticism and self-criticism. There still exists the influence of "leftist" thinking in our practical work and we must continue to correct and prevent it, but we must never take this as a pretext not to oppose liberalization. In conducting criticism, we must not repeat the past mistakes of doing things in an oversimplified and crude way, but it will not do to blindly accommodate ourselves with and kowtow with hands clasped to those who have committed mistakes. The correct approach must be that we must dare to criticize mistakes and at the same time we must pay attention to methods of criticism. Recently we have carried out criticism of the poem "The General and the Fighter" in the newspapers. This is a work with serious mistakes. First of all it must be affirmed that we should criticize it, and it will not do to criticize it. Second, it is necessary to pay attention to methods of criticism, fully reason things out, not indulge in joint attacks against others, not launch any campaigns, pay appropriate attention to the degree of criticism and not carry it out to excess. This will yield good results. Practice shows that the following two points have to be upheld: first, mistakes should be criticized and second, attention should be paid to methods of criticism.

It is wrong to be afraid to criticize mistakes, to let them develop or to show weakness in leadership. But it is also wrong not to pay attention to methods, to adopt the oversimplified and crude ways and to use the big stick in conducting criticism. Criticism should be offered in a sound and correct way. In conducting criticism, one should not magnify and distort existing mistakes. In making a self-criticism, one should do so in earnest and not perfunctorily. To correctly carry out criticism and self-criticism, we must pay attention to these two points, making people accustomed to practicing criticism and self-criticism and thus making it a regular practice. It is wrong to abandon criticism, advocate liberalization and practice anarchism. Eliminating the influence of the "leftist" ideology and opposing liberalization are not mutually exclusive. If we do not criticize and struggle against the trend of liberalization, those who persist in the "leftist" mistakes will make use of it as a pretext and on the contrary, if we neglect to correct "leftist" ideas, the aim of opposing liberalization cannot be accomplished.

In studying the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the whole party must learn to use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. At present, if we fail to handle well the great numbers of contradictions among the people, the problems will become intensified and acute. The absence of education and criticism and the refusal to take any further part in it will lead to disorder, and improper criticism and education will also lead to chaos. It is necessary, above all, to perfect the party life and strengthen ideological and political work. Writers, artists and theorists who are party members must strictly obey party discipline. Observing the four basic principles is the minimum in observing discipline. In offering criticism, it is necessary to adjust criticism to the situation in a practical way. Practicing criticism and self-criticism is a regular task, and it should be carried out earnestly. This is conducive to overcoming the various erroneous tendencies in a timely manner. However, this is not a rush job. It is unnecessary to rush headlong into mass action in an unplanned way and do things in a hurry. The national forum on the problems of the ideological front convened recently called for stronger leadership over the ideological front and for changing weak and lax leadership over ideological work. Through earnestly studying the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in the light of the study of the spirit of the national forum on the problems of the ideological front, we must strengthen ideological work, adjust weak and lax leadership over the ideological front to ensure the relatively remarkable ideological advance by party leadership and make greater achievements in economic construction and in the construction of spiritual civilization.

BEIJING PLA DISCUSSES POPULATION CONTROL PROBLEMS

OW220139 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The Beijing PLA units held a report meeting on the afternoon of 14 September to exchange experience in implementing the contents of the CCP Central Committee's open letter to all Communist Party members and CYL members on the control of China's population growth. Representatives from PLA Unit 51034 and other units spoke on their experience at the meeting, and propaganda slides on family planning were shown.

Among those attending the report meeting were Xiao Xuanjin, deputy commander of the Beijing PLA units, and Wu Dai, deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA units. Speaking at the meeting, Wu Dai said: "Since the production responsibility systems of calculating rewards according to output and fixing production quotas on the basis of households were put into practice in rural areas, the people there have been unable to comply with family planning measures. Peasants want to have more children and this has influenced some comrades in the PLA units. In certain units the leaders have failed to boldly grasp the problem and relaxed their efforts in doing the necessary work. If we do not promptly solve this problem, the consequences will be grave." He urged all units to make more efforts to publicize the contents of the open letter especially now around the anniversary of the letter's publication.

In particular, Wu Dai pointed out: "Those comrades who have homes in the countryside should persuade their family members, relatives and friends not to change the determination to take the lead in having only one child, no matter what production responsibility system is being practiced." In addition he asked the party committees at all levels and grassroots party branches to give full play to the role of ideological and political work so as to grasp family planning work more firmly and better.

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK230259 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The ninth standing committee meeting of the regional people's congress, after successfully fulfilling all tasks, concluded on 21 September after 8 days in session. During the session, participants earnestly studied the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC and the directives of the central authorities on the work of Nei Monggol.

The meeting discussed and approved the Nei Monggol regional draft supplementary regulations on implementation of the PRC's marriage law and the reports submitted by the regional higher people's court and the people's procuratorate on personnel appointments and removals. It decided to annul the status of (Zeng Wucheng) as deputy of the National People's Congress.

On 21 September Liu Chang, vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee presided over the session. Ting Mao, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, spoke. Attending the session were Gao Zengpei, Ke Ligeng, Sun Lanfeng, Zhang Rugang, Han Feng, Qi Junshan and Zhang Rongzhen, vice chairmen of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Present at the session as nonvoting members were Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional people's government, Li Wenjing, president of the Nei Monggol Regional Higher People's Court, and (Cheng Shaojiang), deputy procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, as well as responsible comrades of various municipal, banner, county and district people's congress standing committees, responsible comrades of various league administrative offices responsible for the work of the people's congresses and responsible comrades of regional level organs concerned.

HUO SHILIAN SPEAKS ON SHANXI SECURITY PROBLEM

HK230730 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Report: "Advance From Victory to Victory and Strive for a Notable Turn for the Better in Social Order by the End of the Year"]

[Text] Advance from victory to victory, continue to implement the policy of punishing severely and swiftly according to law and concentrate on combating criminal activities. At the same time, it is necessary to successfully tackle problems in a comprehensive way, actively practice various forms of public security responsibility systems and strive for a notable turn for the better in social order by the end of the year. These are the new demands put forward at the provincial public security work meeting recently held by the provincial party committee.

After studying the important instructions made by responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee regarding work in our province, the responsible comrades of various sectors concerned who attended the meeting conscientiously analyzed the current public security situation in the province, exchanged experiences in rectifying social order since the May provincial public security meeting and mainly discussed and studied means of further focusing the attack on criminal activities and tackling problems in a comprehensive way. At the meeting, some 13 units described their experiences in severely and swiftly punishing criminal activities according to law, implementing various forms of public security responsibility systems and educating young people who have made mistakes and staff workers who have transgressed the law. Responsible members of the provincial public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts, judicial offices and civil affairs offices separately made reports on work at the present stage and plans for the future.

The comrades present unanimously held that although there has been a turn for the better in the province's public security situation, the situation is still very unstable and will deteriorate if there is any slackening of vigilance. Therefore, we must advance from victory to victory, continue to implement the policy of punishing severely and swiftly according to law and strike relentless blows at criminal elements. The key here lies in further strengthening the work of investigating and solving cases and improving the case-solving rate. At the same time, party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership over the tackling of problems in a comprehensive way. All trades and professions must actively popularize the experiences of such units as the Taiyuan transformer plant, the Beilubao production brigade of Shizhao commune in Yuci municipality and the Public Security Bureau of Yuncheng County in practicing various forms of public security responsibility systems; regard the setting up of public security responsibility systems as a breakthrough in tackling problems in a comprehensive way and conscientiously do a good job of grasping it.

The provincial party committee has attached great importance to this meeting. Huo Shilian, the first secretary, and Li Ligong, a standing member of the secretariat of the provincial party committee, both made speeches at the meeting. Comrade Huo Shilian said: Social order is not just the affair of public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts. Party committees and governments at various levels and on all fronts must consider it as an important matter to grasp. He then made three suggestions: First, there is the need to properly grasp the propaganda and education work of promoting spiritual civilization and improving social conventions. Merely hitting out at criminals cannot fundamentally solve the problem of social order. We not only must strike relentlessly at criminals, but we must also strengthen the work of educating people, particularly young people, so that an atmosphere of emulating Lei Feng in doing good deeds will take shape. Second, there is the need to rely on the masses. The eyes of the masses are bright, and they know who is good and who is bad. We must mobilize the masses to inform against and to expose bad people and bad deeds.

This means we must spread propaganda among the masses, educate them, give them support and protection and back those cadres and masses who are not afraid to struggle against bad people, bad deeds and criminals. If the masses are aroused, they will spread a dragnet from which bad people cannot hide. Third, we must have the ability ourselves. There is a law governing public security and political-legal work. We must look for experience and improve our ability. The high rate of solving cases will strike fear in the hearts of the criminals. At present, there is still the problem of impurity among our contingent, and there is a need to strengthen rectification. Public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts must represent the interests of the people, identify themselves with the masses and let the people see them as their own contingent. Only such a contingent will have combat effectiveness. Party committees at various levels must be good at strengthening leadership over public security and political-legal work, and public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts must accept party leadership. As long as we uphold party leadership and do not become divorced from the masses, we will certainly be able to control and manage criminals. Comrade Huo Shilian said in conclusion: While adhering to the policy of severely and swiftly cracking down on criminals according to law, we must at the same time also pay attention to dealing with them lightly and leniently. This will contribute to breaking up and disintegrating the groups of bad people, winning over and educating the majority and narrowing the attack to a small handful. Our cadres must strengthen education over their own children. They definitely cannot cover up or protect their children if they have broken the law, because indulgence will breed wickedness. They must support the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts in dealing with cases according to law. He hoped that the whole party and all the people will further arouse themselves, properly tackle problems in a comprehensive way and strive for a notable and fundamental turn for the better in social order by the end of the year.

Zhu Weihua, secretary of the provincial party committee and head of the provincial political-legal leadership group, and Zhang Jianmin, vice governor and deputy head of the provincial political-legal leadership group, also attended the meeting. Comrade Zhu Weihua delivered the summing up report at the end of the meeting.

TIANJIN RADIO URGES DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT TRADE

HK221057 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Station short commentary: "The Coastal Industries Should Focus on Exports"]

[Text] Tianjin is situated on China's coast and is a city with a long established industrial history of more than 100 years. It has a strong technical work force and has all the superior features and facilities for developing the production of export products. In particular, within the national economic readjustment program, as some products are in fairly abundant supply, the coastal city of Tianjin should look to the outside world, actively participate in international competition and work hard to earn more foreign exchange for the state.

There are many advantages in so doing: First, it is possible to bring into play the enthusiasm of some Tianjin Municipality enterprises which do not have adequate production tasks and make full use of the idle equipment and reduce the state's burdens. Second, by developing export trade, it is possible to reserve some domestic markets for industries in the interior of China and allow those industries to develop themselves.

In this way, the state will be able to accumulate even more strength. Third, when the export of products by the coastal industries is enlivened, then not only will those industries themselves have acquired reserves of technical knowledge, they can also increase the technical standards of industries in the interior of China, speed up the pace of industrial development, do an even better job of satisfying the needs of the domestic markets and further increase exports.

The international markets are very vast, but competition is also very acute. To enable even more Tianjin products to enter the international markets, it is necessary to continuously improve product quality and their competitive ability. It is thus necessary for the leadership at all levels which are engaged in industrial production to properly establish the ideas of attaching primary importance to product quality and of aiming at and striving to enter the outside world, while making an effort to understand the international markets. They must mobilize the masses to seriously analyze the current situation of product quality, sum up the experience of improving product quality, zero in on advanced foreign standards, formulate effective measures, improve product quality and produce even more and better brand name quality products in order to fulfill the need for increasing exports.

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNMENT AIDS FLOOD VICTIMS

SK230418 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Thanks to the concern and help of the leading party groups and people's government at all levels, a total of 9,659 residential houses collapsed by the floods in Hejiang Prefecture have been repaired and the livelihood of flood victims has been guaranteed. Leading party groups and government at all levels in Hejing Prefecture are very concerned about the people in the disaster areas, stricken by a flood of severity seldom seen in history. They have vigorously organized the people in the disaster areas to combat the floods, to quickly deal with emergencies, and to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production so as to minimize losses. They have also allocated special funds to help the masses tackle the practical problems of repairing and building houses.

The provincial people's government allocated from local finances some 1.45 million yuan of relief funds for the disaster areas. Local civil administrative departments also allocated some 1.6 million yuan of relief funds. With the concern and help of leading party groups and people's governments at all levels, 9,659 houses of 3,958 households have been repaired, and grain and daily necessities have been supplied to the people in some seriously damaged areas, thus ensuring their livelihood.

HEILONGJIANG FORMS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

SK190900 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The 10th of October will be the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. To mark this event, Heilongjiang Province recently established a preparatory committee which consists of 16 responsible persons from provincial organs and departments concerned, democratic parties and mass organizations, as well as personages without party affiliation. Wang Yilun was named chairman of the committee and Chen Lei, Zhang Ruilin and Wang Zhaozhi are vice chairmen. A subordinate office of the committee was also set up. The preparatory committee is working out programs for marking this anniversary.

HEILONGJIANG MILITARY DRAFT TO BEGIN 25 SEP

SK230541 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] In accordance with the 1981 winter draft order of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, our province's draft will begin on 25 September and, it is estimated, will finish in mid-November. In rural areas, youths at or above the middle school educational level and whose families have surplus laborers will be drafted. In regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities and in the remote areas where cultural undertakings are less developed, the education level of the youths to be drafted can be lowered in accordance with their circumstances.

In cities, counties and towns, only the 1981 graduates of senior middle schools will be recruited. Young workers at government organs, enterprises and establishments and students attending school will not be recruited this year. All young men to be recruited must have reached the age of 18 or 19 in 1981. The 1981 graduates of senior middle schools who have reached the age of 17 will also be recruited. Children of cadres at PLA units and armed forces police units stationed in frontier defence posts and in places far from residential areas should be recruited as a first priority so long as they meet the requirements. Youths to be recruited should enter their names at the place where their residences are registered. Before entering the army, applicants must have the approval of leading party groups where their residences are registered. They must have health certificates, pass political investigations, be approved by the draft offices at the county and municipal levels and complete the enlistment formalities.

In order to achieve success in draft work, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district issued a draft order and held a conference on 21 and 22 September to make arrangements for this work.

NO GRAIN, OIL SHORTAGE FORSEEN FOR HEILONGJIANG

SK191038 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] In order to respond to questions on the supply situation at grain and edible oil markets, in which the masses are deeply interested, our station reporter recently interviewed Comrade Xie Yunqing, deputy governor of the province.

In analyzing the 1981 grain and oil supply situation, he told the reporter that, though agricultural production was affected by natural disasters in some areas of the province, the supply of food grains and edible oil to urban areas, the supply and quality of coarse and fine food grains and oil to urban food service firms and bakeries will be carried out as usual and the policy to retain the surplus accumulated by specific units in practicing economy will remain unchanged.

In analyzing the 1981 agricultural production situation, he noted: areas in eastern Heilongjiang were seriously damaged by disasters and have reduced their output on a large scale. However, in viewing the province as a whole, some prefectures expect to reap a bumper agricultural harvest. Nenjiang Prefecture's output is estimated to be the highest in recent years due to appropriate rainfall this year. The grain-producing counties in Songhua Jiang Prefecture, including Bayan, Hulan, Shuangcheng and Bin Counties, may reap a bumper harvest this year. Suihua Prefecture is also expecting a bumper harvest this year.

Comrade Xie Yunqing stated: The key to anticipating the urban grain and oil supply situation lies not only in judging annual output, but also in accurately estimating the volume of grain in storage. Over the past few years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have earnestly implemented the party's various policies on rural economy and have enacted various production responsibility systems suitable to local conditions, thus bringing about successive bumper harvests in the last 3 years. Granaries across the province are full and able to supply urban consumers in all of 1982. After September, the province will be able to procure several billion jin of grain. All of this has laid a material foundation for successfully supplying grain and edible oil for markets.

In conclusion, Deputy Governor Xie Yunqing stressed: To do a good job in arranging urban grain and oil supplies, the provincial people's government urges grain departments at all levels to pay close attention to the interests of the state, collectives and individuals and to vigorously do a good job in procurement, allocation, processing and delivery. With the assistance of departments concerned, efforts should be made to improve grain strains. Grain departments across the province should not only sell marketable grains, but also provide prepared foodstuffs to stimulate grain and oil markets. Efforts should be made to ensure grain and oil supplies to urban residents and processing firms in line with the fixed standard and to maintain stable and brisk grain and oil markets across the province in spite of the natural disasters this year.

WANG ENMAO PARTICIPATES IN JILIN CLEANUP CAMPAIGN

SK200312 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Some 3,000 leading comrades and office workers of the provincial and Changchun municipal party, government and army organizations participated in weekend sanitation work this afternoon.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the people's congress standing committee, the people's government, the military district and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhang Gensheng, Zhang Shiyang, Dong Xin, Chen Hong, Jin Minghan, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Xiao Chun, Wang Guanchao, Wang Jiping, (Guo Haibo), (Zhu Zhang), Miao Zhuxian, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng, Yan Zitao and Che Minqiao; responsible comrades of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, the people's congress standing committee, the people's government, the military sub-district and the municipal CPPCC committee; responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, the people's procuratorate, the trade union council, the CYL committee and the provincial women's federation; and responsible persons and office workers of various departments directly under the provincial authority at 1400 went to the square in front of the Changchun municipal railway station, [words indistinct], and other public places and main streets to clean and sweep public places and government offices.

According to other sources, party, government and army leading comrades in Jilin, Siping and Tonghua municipalities and in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture also participated in weekend sanitation work together with the masses.

JILIN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AUTUMN VEGETABLE SUPPLY

SK220345 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Summary] The Changchun municipal people's government held a press conference this morning to discuss autumn vegetable production and supply. Deputy Mayor (Zhao Kai) answered questions raised by reporters. In replying to questions raised by the JILIN RIBAO reporter on the production and supply of autumn vegetables this year, (Zhao Kai) said that since Changchun suburban areas have increased Chinese cabbage growing acreage by 3,700 shang this year--about 200 shang more than planned--the supply per capita may reach 150 jin. In the event of serious natural disasters, 130 jin of Chinese cabbage supply per capita will be guaranteed.

When asked how the people should purchase vegetables, (Zhao Kai) replied that vegetable coupons of plant workers and residents of neighborhoods can be collected to purchase vegetables collectively. Individuals may buy vegetables from retail shops. When asked when vegetables will be put on sale, (Zhao Kai) replied that Chinese cabbage will be supplied 15-25 October. However, the supply period will vary with the growing situation of Chinese cabbage. Replying to a question about the price of Chinese cabbage and a variety of other vegetables, (Zhao Kai) replied that the price of Chinese cabbage will be the same as last year.

(Zhao Kai) said that potatoes will be supplied without limit. Large commercial units that have means of transport may purchase potatoes from the producing areas. However, green onions must be bought with coupons. Each person may purchase 10 jin of green onions. Other vegetables, including radishes will be in ample supply.

When asked what measures the municipal government has adopted to ensure vegetable supplies, (Zhao Kai) replied that all Chinese cabbage produced in the suburban areas must be sold exclusively to the commercial departments; production teams are not permitted to sell them privately. Departments concerned are not permitted to engage in back door dealings and resell them at a profit. Commercial departments are not permitted to market vegetables to other provinces. Illegal dealings, such as raising the prices of vegetables in a disguised form, must be checked. Violators will be fined or subjected to economic sanctions.

NINGXIA WORKS TO COMBAT EFFECTS OF HUANG HE FLOOD

OW211405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1658 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Summary] Yinchuan, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--Leading cadres at all levels in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region have joined people of all nationalities in guarding the nearly 400 km long banks of the Huang He. When the flood peak entered Ningxia, Ma Xin, Xue Hongfu, Shen Xiaozeng, Ma Qingnian, Shi Yulin, Chen Jingbo, Li Shumin and other leading comrades of the regional party committee, the standing committee of the regional people's congress and the regional government were in Zhongwei County to command the people there to consolidate river embankments endangered by the flood.

Railroad Inspection

OW211405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1648 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Summary] Yinchuan, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--Some 600 railway workers in Ningxia, assisted by some PLA troops, are on a 24-hour alert against floods as the rising Huang He is threatening the Ningxia section of the Baotou-Lanzhou railroad. On 16 September Feng Bingjun [6785 3521 6511], vice minister of railways, accompanied by leading cadres of the Lanzhou Railway Bureau and the Yinchuan Railway Subbureau, inspected endangered sections of the railroad in Ningxia. During his visit a river dike near the Huangyangwan railroad station was breached once but later repaired.

Railroad Repair

OW211405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1619 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Summary] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA)--Li Kefei [2621 0344 7236], vice minister of railways, is leading some 5,000 railroad workers and PLA commanders and fighters in repairing the Baoji-Tianshui section of the Lianyungang-Lanzhou railroad and the Baoji-Guangyuan section of the Baoji-Chengdu railroad. These railroad sections have been damaged by floods since the middle of August. So far traffic has been temporarily restored on the Baoji-Qinling and Guangyuan-Lueyang sections of the Baoji-Chengdu railroad. It is expected that the Baoji-Tianshui section of the Lianyungang-Lanzhou railroad will be restored around 20 September.

MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI MEETING ON IDEOLOGY

HK160316 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee forum on problems on the ideological front was held in Xian 8-13 September. The main tasks of the meeting were to convey and discuss the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, study and appreciate the main aim and significance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, conduct criticism and self-criticism in connection with reality, overcome the bourgeois liberalization trend and change the situation of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Comrade Mao Wenrui made an important speech at the meeting. Zhang Ze, provincial CCP committee secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs, presided. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Chen Yuanfang conveyed the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front. Bai Wenhua, member of the provincial CCP committee standing committee and acting director of the propaganda department, spoke on how to make a success of the meeting.

The participants unanimously held: The spirit of the important talk of Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered to responsible persons concerned of central propaganda departments on 17 July and the important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered at the national forum on problems on the ideological front completely fits the actual situation in Shaanxi.

The meeting analyzed the situation on the province's ideological front and initially examined the bourgeois liberalization trend existing on this front and the lax and weak state of ideological leadership. Representatives of units that have made errors in work conducted self-criticism in varying degrees. The participants also criticized a poem published in CHANGAN YUEKAN (CHANGAN MONTHLY) entitled "A Phantom Is Wandering Through China."

Speaking on the situation on the province's ideological front, Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out: Since the third plenary session the CCP committees at all levels in the province, including the party organizations in the ideological front departments, have implemented the party's line, principles and policies. They have done a lot of work to bring order out of chaos, under the guidance of the four basic principles, and concentrated on eliminating the influence of leftist guiding ideology, while also criticizing other erroneous ideas.

He said: The main current of the province's ideological front is good. Outstanding successes have been scored, and the development of work is relatively steady. The great majority of comrades on the ideological front are good. This must be affirmed.

Comrade Ma Wenrui stressed: We must also soberly realize that all kinds of erroneous trends exist in the ideological field in our province. At present we must pay particular attention to the bourgeois liberalization trend. In literature and art, some people doubt and negate the correct orientation of literature and art serving the people and socialism, and even put forward the erroneous slogan "art should serve the artists themselves." Under the influence of the erroneous trend of thought, a number of works have appeared with bad political trends and social effects, and a number of unhealthy stage works have been performed. Particularly serious, the poem "A Phantom Is Wandering Through China," published in the CHANGAN YUEKAN uglifies the party and its leaders, negates the great struggles waged by our party for several decades and slanders the socialist system. This poem has had an extensively poisonous and very bad influence.

Comrade Ma Wenrui went on to enumerate a number of problems in theory, press and publishing, and education circles. He held: The whole ideological front suffers the serious shortcoming of failure to actively, spontaneously, justly and forcefully publicize the four basic principles. The bourgeois liberalization trend exists both universally on the ideological front and also in varying degrees on all other fronts. The central instructions are of universal guiding significance.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: Lax and weak party leadership in ideology is a universal phenomenon in Shaanxi. Its main expressions are as follows: Certain leading organs and cadres are in bad spiritual state, and weak in party spirit and the spirit of sticking to principles. Some, filled with lingering fear, are afraid to take responsibility and to offend people; they minimize major matters and ignore minor ones and keep on good terms with people at the expense of principles. Some have differences of understanding and cannot march in step; they even counteract one another. Some cannot distinguish between right and wrong, fail to divide responsibilities in work, and fail to clearly define rewards and fines, with the result that sinister trends run rampant. And those comrades who support the central line, work hard and positively, stick to principles and are bold in struggle are isolated. Some people interlock new and old factionalism and indulge and protect close acquaintances with whom their interests are linked, even when they clearly know that they are wrong; or, they worry that disputes over principles will become factional disputes, so they avoid the contradictions and abandon the struggle. These comrades are all unwilling, or do not dare, to carry out criticism and self-criticism, and pay no attention to erroneous trends of thought and unhealthy tendencies. They even fail to express indignation at, argue against, criticize and curb erroneous words and deeds that seriously run counter to the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies; instead they are struck dumb with amazement and let things go their own way.

Comrade Ma Wenrui held: The following are the main reasons for the situation of laxness and weakness:

1. The Great Cultural Revolution has left behind very great aftereffects, with the result that some comrades are unable to correctly sum up the experiences of history. Having corrected the practices of savage struggle and merciless blows, they have erroneously gone the other way.
2. There are problems of lack of unity and force and even lack of purity in certain leadership groups.
3. There are unhealthy trends such as individualism, bureaucratism and pursuit of privilege among certain leading cadres.
4. Certain party leading departments have neglected political work as the lifeline of economic and all other work. A phenomenon of the party failing to look after party affairs has appeared.

The provincial CCP committee has failed to do enough in finding out about and studying these problems. Although we have issued resolutions, instructions and other documents on strengthening political and ideological work and have also solved a number of major problems in ideology and organization, our resolve has not been great enough, our measures have not been effective enough, we have not done enough in checking on implementation, and we have not failed to gain the proper results. This shows that there is also weakness in the provincial CCP committee in ideological leadership. We should conduct self-criticism for this.

Comrade Ma Wenrui also stressed: While continuing to eliminate the influence of leftist guiding ideology, it is also necessary to concentrate on opposing the bourgeois liberalization trend. He said: Since the third plenary session, our focus has been on eliminating leftism, and we have not carried out systematic and serious elimination of the bourgeois liberalization trend. Hence, while currently continuing to eliminate leftism, we must in particular carry out serious and correct criticism and the necessary and appropriate struggle against the bourgeois liberalization trend.

On the ideological and cultural front, including literature and art, theory, education, press and publishing, we must at present concentrate on criticizing and rectifying the bourgeois liberalization trend. At the same time we must avoid acting in an oversimplified and rough way. In political and legal work we must currently concentrate on rectifying the rightist trend of failing to deal effective blows at counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements and delays in handling them. In economic work, we should at present continue to concentrate on eliminating the influence of leftist guiding ideology and further enliven the economy. At the same time we must rectify and guard against the bourgeoisie liberalization trends of taking no notice of the state plans, violating financial and economic discipline, and looking for money in everything. We must proceed from reality and oppose leftism or rightism as appropriate and to the appropriate degree. If there is none present, we must not act in a tough and forceful way. We must not treat all issues the same way regardless of the circumstances.

Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out: Criticism and self-criticism represent the fundamental way for overcoming the lax and weak state of the party's ideological leadership and rectifying all kinds of erroneous trends. It is the party's traditional work style and a stimulus for the socialist modernization drive.

He then spoke on the current main trends and worries regarding the issue of criticism and self-criticism. He held: The main trend is that people do not dare to criticize. In particular, they lack the spirit of self-criticism. Hence we must first fully understand the important role of criticism and solve the problem of daring to criticize. Comrade Ma Wenrui said: To be bold in criticism, we must be skillful in criticism. We should not say that as we were weak in the past, we should now get tough and wage mass criticism and struggle, raising a great hullabaloo. He said: In criticism, it is necessary to distinguish between the enemy and ourselves and between the nature and degree of the problems. We must stick to the principle of seeking truth from facts. We must choose different forms and methods according to the nature and degree of error.

Comrade Ma Wenrui emphasized: Our main aim in unfolding criticism is not to affix responsibility on individuals and punish people, but to sum up experiences, enhance understanding, strengthen unity and improve our work. As far as the ideological front is concerned, this means that we should promote the prosperity of creation, the development of theory, the standards of propaganda and the quality of education, and to make the ideological front more lively and healthy.

Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out: At present the party committees at all levels throughout the province must concentrate on grasping well three major matters: 1) do everything possible to promote production and strive to attain a certain growth speed amid the readjustment and the struggle against natural disasters; 2) strengthen the party's ideological leadership and build socialist spiritual civilization; at present the main thing is to study and propagate in depth the resolution of the sixth plenary session and, in connection with studying the resolution, to implement the central and provincial CCP committee forums on ideological front problems, so as to unify the thinking of the party members, cadres and masses with the basic conclusions of the resolution, with the four basic principles and with the party's line, principles and policies; 3) further readjust and strengthen the leadership groups at all levels, including those in the ideological and political work departments, and set up ideological and political work organs and put them on a sound basis.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said in conclusion: We believe that by studying, carrying out checks, and readjusting and augmenting the leadership groups, the party committees at all levels in the province will be able to make their leadership more unified and strong, the party's ideological and political work can be greatly strengthened, and the mental outlook of the party members, cadres and masses will show a tremendous change; they will boost their revolutionary vigor, and the province's economic readjustment and production and construction will proceed more smoothly and successfully.

Present at the forum were provincial CCP Committee Secretary Yan Kelun; provincial CCP committee standing committee members Hui Shigong, Yang Wenhai and He Chenghua; and responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC. Also present were comrades engaged in literature and art, theory, education, journalism and publishing at provincial level, responsible comrades and propaganda cadres of provincial departments, committees and offices, directors of prefectural and municipal CCP committee propaganda departments, comrades engaged in ideological work in Xian municipality, and responsible comrades concerned of various levels and departments, totalling 478 persons.

PRC'S UNITED FRONT PROPAGANDA DENOUNCED

Government Spokesman

OW221429 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 22 Sept. (CNA)--"Negotiations" between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party can lead to nowhere near the unification of China, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

James Soong, director-general of the government Information Office, urged international journalists not to be misled by Peiping's united front propaganda aimed at "confusing the ears and eyes of the world."

The official said the Chinese communists are playing their "united front" tricks, saying that "Peiping and Taipei are engaged in peace talks and cooperation." He pointed out that the solution to the "China problem" depends entirely on who will be able to bring happiness to billions of Chinese people by creating freedom, democracy, prosperity and joy.

The government spokesman said the Chinese communists intend to "celebrate" the Hsin Hai revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1911, adding that this is another "united front" trick.

Soong said the Peiping regime is making use of international mass media to impress the world that "celebrations" will be held on the China mainland on the occasion of the 70th founding anniversary of the Chinese republic.

The best way for the Chinese Communist Party to observe the occasion, he continued, is to follow the three principles of the people initiated by Dr Sun, use the national title of the Republic of China, and fly the national flag of "blue sky and white sun."

Revolution Celebration

OW220913 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China is drawing near, the Peiping regime is stepping up its propaganda, pretending to honor Dr Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China. In staging the show, Peiping has a dual purpose in mind to deceive the Overseas Chinese community on the one hand and to pull the wool over the eyes of the Western democracies on the other. The Chinese communists cannot possibly hope to lure free China into their trap with such a crude trick. Whatever the Peiping regime may be doing and saying about Dr Sun lately, they can't hide the fact that communism itself is the very antithesis of what Dr Sun stood for. A staunch champion of democracy, Dr Sun couldn't possibly have approved of the Peiping regime's renewed crackdown on free expression and on artistic and literary freedom.

But that does not stop the Chinese communists from paying lipservice to the great revolutionary leader whenever they think doing so would serve their purpose.

In the early 1920's, shortly after the Chinese Communist Party was formed, the communists were allowed to join the KMT after they pledged to help the KMT complete the national revolution. It was the late President Chiang Kai-shek who discovered the communists' duplicity and prevented the communists from usurpation of power.

At the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, the communists made their second pledge to follow Dr Sun's three principles of the people, saying the principles are a must for China. Immediately after the war, the Chinese communists again declared that the three principles of the people are, in their words, the highest directing principle for national reconstruction. On each earlier occasion the Chinese communists lied to deceive the government because they were still not strong enough to seize power. Today the Chinese communists have again found themselves vulnerable even though they have been

in power for 32 years. They have been completely discredited. The name of Mao Zedong stinks not only to the people but to a good many communists themselves. The current power-holders are trying to gain a degree of respectability by pretending to honor Dr Sun, but no one will be fooled this time.

As Premier Sun Yun-suan pointed out last week, if Peiping were really sincere in what they say about Dr Sun, the regime should renounce communism and give its allegiance to the ROC, which has been implementing Dr Sun's three principles all the time.

Proposal for Talks

OW201219 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[News commentary: "Peiping's United Front Ploy"]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Republic of China with a united front trickery. The Peiping regime has lately stepped up the ploy. However, one has reason to suspect the ruse aims more at the Reagan administration than at free China.

Peiping has announced plans to mark the 70th anniversary of the Wuchang uprising led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, founding father of the Republic of China on October the 10th. It was reported that the communist regime may even remove the portrait of Mao Tse-tung from the Tienanmen Square and replace it with that of Dr Sun Yat-sen on that day. As a paralleled move Peiping has refurbished Dr Sun's mausoleum in Nanking.

Renewing its overtures for peace talks, Peiping now says it is ready for party to party talks with the Kuomintang, the ruling party of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Besides reiterating its promise that Taiwan will be allowed to keep everything it now has except the national flag and anthem of the Republic of China, Peiping has [words indistinct] hinted to accept joint leadership allowing officials of the Republic of China to serve public posts on the mainland.

To those who know little about the Chinese communists, these offers appear very reasonable. But the people of free China understand the communists too well to fall into their trap. Peiping's pretense to honor Dr Sun means nothing. The communists (?agreed) to obey the orders of the government headed by--President Chiang Kai-shek and Mao himself even shouted "long live Generalissimo Chiang." That did not make the communists less tricky.

During the last years President Chiang's government did talk with the communists. The talks continued after the war. The result of those talks was the fall of the Chinese mainland.

As for the joint leadership, it's pure rubbish. How can there be genuine joint leadership when the communists insist that the Chinese people must accept communist leadership and proletarian dictatorship?

Even Teng Hsiao-ping himself must have come to realize that these tricks can no longer work on the people's government of the Republic of China. Then why the new efforts?

In recent months the Peiping regime has become a [words indistinct] protest against U.S. arms sales to free China. It wants the Republic of China (?to weaken) militarily so they can take Taiwan easily. And strong waves of protests [words indistinct] Peiping is trying to achieve the same purpose by pretending to be reasonable.

The regime hopes to lead the American government to the belief that the Republic of China does not have to fear a communist invasion, hence the smiling face.

TA KUNG PAO ON THREE PEOPLE'S PRINCIPLES

HK221357 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Special feature by Chang Yu-chun [4545 0044 0689]: "Taiwan Should Put Into Effect the Three Principles of the People To Promote Reunification"]

[Text] The 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution is approaching. Our country has decided to hold grand celebrations to mark the occasion. A rally of over 10,000 people will be held in Beijing. Various celebration activities have already been started. Symposiums on the revolution have been held successively in Guangzhou and Wuhan. The "Chronicle of Sun Yat-sen's Life" has been published. "The Complete Works of Sun Yat-sen" will soon be published and "The History of the Republic of China" is being written. There are also other activities. All this shows that Beijing respects historical truth, fully affirms the important significance of the 1911 revolution in the history of China's revolution and pays high tribute to the great meritorious deeds of Dr Sun Yat-sen in initiating the three people's principles and in leading the democratic revolution. In those days, for the sake of our country's independence, unity and prosperity, the martyrs never hesitated to shed their blood and sacrifice their lives and they stepped into breach as those ahead fell. After seven uprisings, victory was finally achieved in Wuchang. The news of the victory spread far and wide and the whole country responded to the revolution. The feudal autocratic system which had lasted several thousand years was thus overthrown and a new state system appeared for the first time in China's history. Recalling this great revolutionary scene in this glorious festival, we still find it inspiring. Comparing it with the present, we are gratified to see that new China has long fulfilled the historic mission of the revolutionary three people's principles and has completely realized the hopes of Dr Sun Yat-sen. However, it is a pity that our country is not yet unified, and this situation requires our efforts.

In the final analysis, one of the major reasons why Taiwan has not yet been unified with the motherland is that the Kuomintang has not been able to put the three people's principles into effect. The KMT diverged from Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary line at the last stage of the northern expedition. The failure of KMT-CCP cooperation on two occasions can also be said to be the result of the KMT refusing to respect the spirit and principles of the revolutionary three people's principles. No matter whether it was when the KMT was ruling the mainland or after it fled to Taiwan, it has never for one day stopped throwing in its lot with foreign countries and carrying out suppression at home. Not even the shadow of the three people's principles has ever been visible.

No wonder people think that it is unwise for the KMT in Taiwan to use the slogan of "Unifying China with the three people's principles" to reject peace and unification. This has resulted in the KMT in Taiwan remaining in a very passive position. After the split between Nanjing and Hankou at the latter stage of the northern expedition, the CCP took up Sun Yat-sen's banner of the revolutionary three people's principles and with arduous struggle realized the revolutionary three people's principles on China's mainland. Therefore, when it comes to the three people's principles, the CCP has the right to speak whereas the KMT actually has no connection with them. But the latter tries to use its lipservice to the three people's principles as a weapon against the former. It is indeed trying to display slight skill in the face of an expert.

Recently, Ren Zhuoxuan, (Ye Qing) and others published in the newspapers a joint communique entitled "Discussions With the CCP on Unifying China With the Three People's Principles," saying that the CCP openly declared its acceptance of the three people's principles in the 26th and 35th years of the Republic of China and that the KMT "Constitution" was based on the bequests of Dr Sun Yat-sen and was "a constitution of the three people's principles." It went further to say that the draft of this "Constitution" had been discussed at the old Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and an agreement was reached. Therefore, the CCP should unreservedly put Taiwan's "Constitution" into effect.... We never expected that this notorious anticommunist theorist would still stick to his strange views which had already been exploded decades ago.

As everybody knows, after Dr Sun Yat-sen overthrew the feudal rule of the Qing Dynasty, warlords rode roughshod over China, civil strife frequently occurred, and the people had no means of livelihood. Dr Sun Yat-sen was not able to realize his ideals during his lifetime. He strived to make progress all his life. In spite of repeated setbacks, he never gave up his struggle. In his later years, he was inspired by the October Revolution in Russia, and he put forward "taking Russia as an example" and the three major policies of "allying with Russia, allying with the communists and assisting the peasants and workers." He reorganized the KMT, effected the first KMT-CCP cooperation, enriched the three people's principles and developed them into the revolutionary three people's principles. On the one hand, he established the revolutionary three people's principles as the leading ideology of the revolutionary line, and on the other hand, in view of the fact that the character of the warlords in different places was difficult to alter and they would never be loyal to the revolution, he founded the Huangpu Military Academy in order to train new military forces and lay a foundation for the northern expedition later on. All this was carried out with the support and assistance of the CCP. Only after China's mainland was liberated were Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary three people's principles realized.

In order to oppose communism, the KMT cherished the outmoded, preserved the outworn and tried to turn back the wheel of history. It avoided all mention of the revolutionary three people's principles and held Dr Sun Yat-sen up as a successor to Yao, Shun, Yu, Tang, Wen, Wu and the Confucian orthodoxy. It deliberately smeared his revolutionary progressive image with a feudal color. Was that a way to respect Dr Sun Yat-sen?

As to the KMT "Constitution," it is even less worth mentioning. After the victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression was won during the second KMT-CCP cooperation, the KMT stepped up its opposition to communism and had no intention of setting up a coalition government. As to discussing problems in the old CPPCC as well as signing the "double tenth agreement," it merely pretended politeness and compliance in order to gain time for military deployment. The convening of the "first national congress" and the formulation of the "Constitution" were products of the KMT intent on having its own way, refusing to accept mediation by other parties, sabotaging the ceasefire agreement and interrupting the KMT-CCP peace negotiations. This "Constitution" marked the failure of the KMT-CCP peace negotiations and the beginning of the civil war. As a matter of fact, Taiwan today has not put this "Constitution" into effect either. What it enforces is martial law. It fails even to give protection to Chen Wencheng. How can the CCP be expected to put this "Constitution" into effect as some people are trying to ask the CCP to do?

This strange view of Ren Zhuoxuan shows that he is a mere yes-man of Sun Yunxuan. In his report on administration given to the Taiwan "Legislative Assembly," Sun said that he wanted to use Taiwan's "Constitution" to overthrow the political power on the mainland in order to "fulfill the mission of unifying China with the three people's principles." He enumerated various concrete measures: The first was to set up "political fighting groups in the enemy's rear." The second was to continue the "airborne operations" and "psychological warfare broadcasts." The third was to develop organizations in the enemy's rear. It turns out that the fulfillment of such an important "mission" depends on flying small balloons across the sea, sending a few special agents to the mainland, surreptitiously spreading rumors and carrying out activities of sabotage and subversion! Does pursuing the "three people's principles" in this way not insult Dr Sun Yat-sen?

Although there is no end to strange views in Taiwan I still think that it is a good thing that they often mention Dr Sun Yat-sen and the three people's principles. We cannot deny that among public figures in Taiwan, there are quite a greater number who really believe in Dr Sun Yat-sen and his three people's principles. In celebrating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, public figures in Taiwan are expected to seriously recall the revolutionary forerunners' extraordinarily painstaking efforts in saving the country and the people, strictly abide by Dr Sun Yat-sen's behest of the world being for all, abandon personal considerations and prejudices and promote the unification of the motherland.

Dr Sun Yat-sen visited Taiwan three times in his life and he showed great concern for the misfortune of the Taiwan compatriots under the rule of foreign invaders in those days. There is also a well-known saying of Dr Sun Yat-sen: "Those who advocate splitting China are no doubt careerists." This shows how much he valued the country's unification. If the Taiwan authorities sincerely believe in the three people's principles and accept the revolutionary three people's principles, which were the fruit of his pains-taking labor in his later years, the ideological understanding on both sides of the strait will tend toward unanimity and the cause of unification will be won when conditions are ripe.

WEN WEI PO PUBLISHES SERIES ON 'UNREQUITED LOVE'

Part I

HK141200 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Sep 81 p 2

[Part I of series by Kuan Chien-tzu: "The Criticism Is Democratic Whether or Not Bai Hua Has Problems"]

[Text] A few months ago, in May, this newspaper published an editorial on the "case of Bai Hua." The title was "Bai Hua Is Fortunately All Right and Democracy Has Hope." Some people said that Bai Hua's "Unrequited Love" would be severely criticized, policies on literature and art would be stricter and intellectuals would be persecuted. Alas! The bitterness of autumn comes with the cold front. What would you like to say?

We would like to say something!

It was approximately 1 month after JIEFANGUNG BAO had published its "contributing commentator's" article criticizing Bai Hua's "Unrequited Love." At that time, there were rumors in Hong Kong that Bai Hua had been dismissed from the army and the party, that he was undergoing reform through labor and that the same thing would happen to other writers. Some people even said that this showed that there are "differences between the party and the army." According to these people, the situation of stability and unity in China would be ruined rather than be maintained.

This was the response in Hong Kong. The response in mainland China was that as soon as this article was published, "tens of people in the country expressed their support for it." The old Chinese saying quoted does not mean that the number was in fact in the order of 10, but that "few people supported it." This was a fact. It was perhaps Beijing's policy that no directives were issued to the various newspapers to publish the article. The consequence was many people sympathized with Bai Hua, contrary to expectation. They thought that "Unrequited Love" should not have been criticized. They also thought that JIEFANGJUN BAO's article would never be "heard" or heeded again.

"Bai Hua is fortunately all right; democracy has hope." This was directed against some "strange tales from overseas." This was the situation "at that time."

What should we say "now?"

Now, Beijing has held a forum on ideological work for the purpose of criticizing "bourgeois liberalism." Prior to this, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping talked to the leaders of the central authorities in charge of propaganda work on the criticism of "liberalism." Then, Hu Yaobang, as chairman of the CCP Central Committee, participated in the forum on ideological work. He asked all the participants to discuss Deng Xiaoping's talk and he also spoke about it, showing the importance the Central Committee attaches to it. When he talked about Bai Hua's "Unrequited Love," he said it had defects and should be criticized. However, he still called Bai Hua a comrade. In the Central Committee, the title "comrade" is an honor. People with the title "comrade" and people without this title have a different status. He also said that Comrade Bai Hua had written many good works. He meant that we should seek truth from facts and should not bludgeon him. We criticized him because we hoped he would produce good works rather than bad ones. The elders care for him and do not want to see him make mistakes and end up in failure.

In Mao Zedong's words, we carried out criticism in order to "cure the sickness to save the patient," that is, "to start from the desire for unity, resolve contradictions through criticism or struggle and arrive at a new unity on a new basis." By "new basis," we meant that those who were criticized would realize their mistakes, correct them and produce more and better works. Then, we would achieve unity and solidarity.

This shows that first, Bai Hua is still called comrade by Hu Yaobang. He has not been dismissed from the army and the party, nor has he been forced to undergo reform through labor. Moreover, he received an award for one of his good poems. He is actually all right. The rumors which were previously spread have been proved untenable. Second, Hu Yaobang said that Bai Hua's "Unrequited Love" should be criticized. This has proved that the rumor that there are "differences between the party and the army" is also untenable.

Bai Hua is all right, fortunately all right. His fortune should be attributed to Beijing's policies. However, his work "Unrequited Love" has defects. We would like to say something about this.

Part II

HK150426 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Sep 81 p 1

[Part II of series by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "Good Medicine Can Cure the Defects of 'Unrequited Love'"]

[Text] "Unrequited Love" is sick, that is, has some defects. Are they big or small?

I saw the film "Unrequited Love" recently and its defects are indeed not small and may well be termed big. Here I would like to talk about my personal views which are not a criticism but are intended to show that Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang were seeking truth from facts when they said that "Unrequited Love" had some defects and should be criticized.

"Unrequited Love" describes the great calamities suffered by the intellectuals during the Cultural Revolution, for which the "gang of four" should hold the main (here I mention the main but not the whole) responsibility. However, the film does not expose, denounce or satirize the "gang of four" in the least. All suffering seemingly comes from the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, which is of course a big mistake.

Proceeding from this standpoint, the film totally repudiates Chairman Mao. There were serious mistakes in Chairman Mao's ideas in his later years. He was responsible for the "decade of civil disorder," but he should by no means be totally repudiated. Together with other revolutionaries of the older generation, he formed the leading nucleus of the CCP and the Chinese revolution, overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighed like three big mountains on the backs of the Chinese people and founded the new China, so that the Chinese people stood up in the world, carried out socialist revolution and construction in the divine land of more than 9 million square kilometers which was populated by 500 million people, and made China into a decisive stabilizing force in the world. It should be said that this was an unprecedented pioneering undertaking in the history of China.

However, the film "Unrequited Love" starts by depicting a big pale sun floating in a gloomy sky and withered grass swaying in the breeze in the wilderness under the sun, and the film ends in this way. Obviously, the pale sun symbolizes Chairman Mao. It was of course inappropriate to compare Chairman Mao to the "red sun" in the sky and the "great savior" in the past; however, it is a great mistake to compare him to a pale sun with only withered grass under it. Are there not a billion people now in the land of China? How does it happen that there is only withered grass? The Chinese people amounted to 400 million during the rule of Qianlong emperor and 500 million on the eve of liberation. The population increased by only 100 million in the past two centuries but has increased by 500 million in the three decades since the liberation. I do not mean that "with more people it is easier to handle affairs," but this at least proves that there is not just withered grass left but rather 1 billion people. And this had never happened in history. The film's total repudiation of Chairman Mao has to be set straight.

Although "Unrequited Love" was written and filmed after the downfall of the "gang of four," its ending is still gloomy, indifferent and full of hopelessness. The characters in the film are from beginning to end immersed in gloom, indifference and hopelessness as if in the land of China, no bright prospects and thriving hopes are visible. Although the author quoted lines from Qu Yuan's "Lisau"--"The road ahead is long, I will search here and there"--with gloomy sky above and indifferent earth below, what else can one "search" for? Does it give hope or hopelessness to the people? Does it encourage people to march forward or retreat? Let us consider the facts and scenes after the downfall of the "gang of four": At first the whole nation was jubilant and hundreds of millions of people exerted themselves; in recent years, the leadership and the rank and file have been of one mind and both country and town have made concerted efforts, gone in for production and engaged in the four modernizations. Is there a similarity between this and the ending of the film? With regard to the reality and prospects of China, the views of "Unrequited Love" must also be set straight.

Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang said one after another that "Unrequited Love" had serious mistakes and it was necessary to help correct mistakes through criticism. These words were not uttered unrealistically and were aimed at curing the defects of "Unrequited Love" with the good medicine of criticism. After seeing the film, I am sure everyone will be sincerely convinced of what both Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang have said.

It is necessary to help correct mistakes through criticism, but no campaigns will be launched, no joint attacks will be made and no bludgeoning will be practiced. This is also what Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang have repeatedly declared. It was also proved when JIEFANGJUN BAO criticized "Unrequited Love" last time. At that time it seemed that "few people joined in." But in fact, the CCP Central Committee had decided not to launch any campaigns and not to make any joint attack, and therefore it had not issued a general circular to the newspapers throughout the country to reprint it and had not called on the writers throughout the country to join in the criticism. This is also the case with the criticism article soon to be published. It will first be published in WENYI BAO [LITERARY GAZETTE] and then reprinted in RENMIN RIBAO. The people who join in the criticism appear to be few, but in fact, this situation has been determined by the policy of not launching any campaigns and not making any joint attacks. This is also convincing.

Part III

HK151356 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Last and Part III of series by Kuan Chien-tzu: "The Intention Is Not To Tighten Up, but To Guide Release"]

[Text] Some people say: Although there have been neither campaigns nor attacks, the highest ranking leaders in Beijing have criticized a writer by name; this has frightened the literary and artistic circles. Have the policies on literature and art not actually been "tightened up?"

There are such worries in Hong Kong as well as in mainland China. Most people air the above-mentioned views out of good intentions. They are afraid that the Chinese people will not set their minds at ease and that such policies will become an obstacle on the way to getting united and looking forward and will hinder the four modernization program.

These worries are not without some basis. Over the past 20 years, from the criticism of "The Story of Wu Xun" and of Hu Feng to the criticism of "The Dismissal of Hai Rui From Office," there were campaigns, attacks and even miscarriages of justice. As a result, people turned pale at the mere mention of criticism. This was a negative experience. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the third plenary session, it has been understood that we should no longer follow this example. The CCP acquired positive experience from the Yanan rectification campaign in the early 1940's. At first, people like Kang Sheng wanted to make a large number of unjust charges. However, leaders of the central authorities, including Chairman Mao, discovered this and stopped it. Later, the party carried out criticism and self-criticism, improved its work style, inspired the party members, achieved unity, worked hard to make progress and victoriously won the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

At present, we should carry on and develop this positive experience. We should adopt the method of criticism and self-criticism, present the facts, reason things out, be gentle and mild, seek truth from facts, resolve ideological differences and help comrades to correct mistakes. We should do this in our families and among our friends. The CCP is a ruling party on which rests the fate of the country. Should it not treat its members in the same way? Otherwise, will it not disappoint the people throughout the country?

Before, during and after the third plenary session, did we not criticize and rectify the leftist ideology accordingly? At the central work conference by the end of last year, did we not act accordingly? At the sixth plenary session in the last 10 days of June, did we not act accordingly? We adopted the following method: In dealing with comrades who made left mistakes, we carried out realistic criticisms, no matter how high their positions were. However, we neither bludgeoned them nor dismissed them from office. Instead, we united with them to look forward. This is our newest positive experience and the results have been very good. Will the CCP give up this positive experience and follow the negative one?

In fact, has the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted at the sixth plenary session not formally and strictly criticized Chairman Mao? It says that Chairman Mao made great contributions, but his mistakes were by no means minor. Since we can criticize Chairman Mao, why can we not criticize a writer? Why do people say that we are persecuting the intellectuals and tightening up the policies on literature and art as soon as we practice criticism? According to this logic, are we not persecuting the Communist Party and tightening up the policies on the party when we criticize Chairman Mao or other incumbent leaders of the central authorities? Is this logic reasonable?

Some people say: Both Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang are in high positions, their criticizing Bai Hua by name is like the god of thunder striking a soybean cube. The pressure is too great and people cannot but worry about the consequences.

The answer is: There have been literary and artistic criticisms since the ancient times. As far as I know, the "Dien Lun Lun Wen" by Cao Pi in the last years of the Han Dynasty can be regarded as the first literary and artistic criticism in China. This article assessed the "seven scholars of the Jianan period," including Kong Yong, Chen Lin and Wang Can, who were well-known in the court and among the people at that time. Cao Pi both praised and criticized them. However, he criticized them more than he praised them. At the beginning of his article, Cao Pi pointed out that "since the ancient times, scholars have tended to scorn each other." He criticized the lifestyle of the seven scholars and said that they each had their own strong points. He also added that it "was very difficult to enable them to realize their own shortcomings." Cao Pi was the heir of Cao Cao, Emperor Wu of the Wei Dynasty. He overthrew the Han Dynasty, founded the Wei Dynasty and became emperor. He assumed a high political position and enjoyed high prestige in the literary circles during the last years of the Han Dynasty. Yet, he criticized the "seven scholars of the Jianan period." Would his criticism not have exerted a great pressure? At that time, Kong Yong had died, but the other scholars were still living. However, no tension was created in the literary circles at that time. No restrictions were imposed. On the contrary, the literature of the Jianan period thrived and flourished.

At present, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang still call Bai Hua comrade. They both praised and criticized his works. Moreover, they praised him more than they criticized him. They only criticized his film script entitled "Unrequited Love." They said that he had written many good works. As Chairman Mao said, we should not judge a person by a single act or a short period of his life, but by all his work and his whole life. Deng and Hu judged Bai Hua in this way. Compared with Cao Pi's assessment of the "seven scholars of the Jianan period," Deng and Hu certainly have shown a more profound love for Bai Hua!

Thus, this is not tightening up, but relaxing in a better way. After this gentle breeze and mild rain, it is hoped that the Chinese literary and artistic circles will have a more flourishing spring with hundreds of flowers blossoming.

**END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED**

Sept. 24, 1981
J.F.V.

